

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5882 DATE 8/31/65

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number 253.

INVITATION TO
AN INQUEST
A New Look at the
Rosenberg-Sobell Case
SAT., NOV. 20, 6:30 p.m.
SHERATON-ATLANTIC HOTEL
— Telephone: 2-75,000 —
Come as a GUEST by
obtaining contributions for
10 books (\$60) or :
for \$12.50 admission.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *National Guardian*

EDITION _____

DATED *9-18-65* _____

PAGE *11* _____

☐ FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

☐ NOT FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

100-101111
b7c
5884

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5885 DATE 9/23/65

CONSISTING OF 35 PAGES *of which*
pages 10, 11 are

☒ exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number .

pg 11 para 1-4

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5885 DATE 9/23/65

CONSISTING OF

35

PAGES

of which

page 11

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

pg 11 para 5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 9/23/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/16 - 9/13/65
TITLE OF CASE; COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL		REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> b7C	TY. COPY 6
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C; ISA of 1950	

REFERENCE: Report of SA **b7C** dated 3/17/65 at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information regarding the Sobell Committee bank account was obtained from Division Auditor's Office, Security First National Bank of Los Angeles. The above bank will not allow a check of the accounts at the local branch office. **b7D**

This report is classified confidential because data furnished by LA T-1, LA T-4 through LA T-6, and LA T-10 through LA T-13, LA T-15 through LA T-23, could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE:	
<p>SEE COVER PAGE B (Los Angeles 100-41648)</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; transform: rotate(-15deg); display: inline-block;">② new york</p>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	
How Fwd.	
By	

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
100-102111-5885	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 27 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	
b7C	
Notations	

LA 100-41648

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (100-387835)(RM)
1 - FIO, Los Angeles (RM)
1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, District 18, Maywood (RM)
2 - New York (100-107111)(RM)
1 - Chicago (100-25530)(Info)(RM)
1 - San Diego (100-9380)(Info)(RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-35117)(Info)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (100-41648)

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report the activities of the Los Angeles Sobell Committee on a six-month basis.

One copy each of this report is being furnished to Chicago, San Diego and San Francisco for their information since it has been established there is a close alliance between the Los Angeles Sobell Committee and the Sobell Committee of those areas.

Copies have also been designated for FIO, Los Angeles; Region II, Pasadena; and OSI, District 18, Maywood, for the information of those agencies.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-1

Orally to SA [redacted] b7c
9/10/65 (instant report) pages 2,3,...

LA T-2

(by request)

LA T-3

(by request)

LA 100-41648

LA T-4
LA 3469-S*

Secondary documentation,
EVELYN BURKETT FREEMAN

LA T-5

LA T-6

LA T-7

Security
First National
Bank, Los Angeles
(by request)

Orally to SA
9/3/65 (instant report) page 5

LA T-8

100-41648-4706

Brooklyn-Breed
Branch, Bank of
America, Los
Angeles (by request)

LA T-9

100-41648-4723

Brooklyn-Breed
Branch, Bank of
America, Los
Angeles (by request)

LA T-10

LA T-11

LA T-12

- D -
COVER PAGE

LA T-13

b7d

LA T-14

(by request)

b7d

LA T-15

b1

LA T-16

b1

LA T-17

b1

LA T-18

b7d

LA T-19

b7d

LA T-20

b7d

LA T-21

b7d

LA T-22

b7d

LA T-23

b7d

LA T-24

(by request)

b7d

LA T-25

b1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - FIO, Los Angeles (REGISTERED)
1 - Region II, Pasadena (REGISTERED)
1 - OSI, District 18, Maywood (REGISTERED)

Report of: [REDACTED] b7c
Date: 9/23/65

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-41648

Bureau File #: 100-387835

Title: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis:

[REDACTED]

b1

- P* -

DETAILS:

For the purpose of brevity, the Los Angeles Sobell Committee will be hereinafter referred to as the LASC; the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell as the CSJMS; and the Southern California District Communist Party as the SDCDP.

All the meetings and activities reported herein were held in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise indicated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page Number</u>
I. SCOPE	2
II. CHARACTERIZATION	2
III. AIMS AND PURPOSES	2
IV. [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
V. [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b2	[REDACTED]
VI. [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
VII. FINANCES	5 - 8
VIII. ACTIVITIES	8 - 12
IX. POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATION ACTIVITY	12
X. PUBLICITY	12 - 13
XI. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS	13 - 15
A. CONNECTIONS WITH THE SDCDP	13 - 14
B. CONNECTIONS WITH THE SWP	14
C. CONNECTIONS WITH THE CCPAF	14
D. CONNECTIONS WITH THE	14
E. CONNECTIONS WITH THE LACPFB	14
F. CONNECTIONS WITH THE PW	14 - 15

I. SCOPE

b2 [REDACTED]

As of September 10, 1965, the LASC was composed solely of the Los Angeles Area Chapter, and is commonly called the LASC.

II. CHARACTERIZATION

b2 [REDACTED]

The LASC (see CSJMS Appendix) is the Los Angeles, California, affiliate of the CSJMS.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment on the same date. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York on June 19, 1953; and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

III. AIMS AND PURPOSES

b2 [REDACTED]

Between March, 1965, and August, 1965, the aim and objective of the LASC was work in behalf of Morton Sobell and obtaining support and publicity in an attempt to influence the President of the United States to pardon SOBELL.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA 100-41648

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

SOPHIE DAVIDSON

bv [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

JEAN SINCLAIR

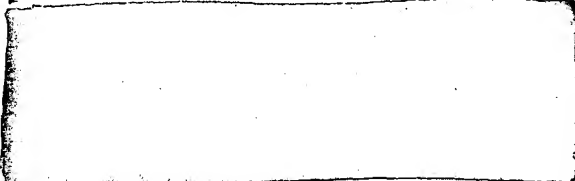
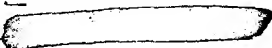
bv [REDACTED]

On October 10, 1959, JEAN SINCLAIR attended the 40th anniversary celebration of the

"People's World" (PW) at 607 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles.

The PW is a West Coast Communist weekly newspaper.


VERA HATHAWAY



EVELYN LOUISE BURKETT FREEMAN

LA 100-41648 (11/29/50)

As of November 29, 1950, EVELYN BURKETT was the Executive Secretary of the Music Division, Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council (See Southern California Chapter of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions Appendix).

b2 

Informant identified photographs of NAT CORNER taken while he participated in a picket line in front of the Federal Building, Los Angeles, protesting House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings being held in that building between April 24, and April 27, 1962.

[REDACTED]
On [REDACTED] 1958, CORNER was in attendance at [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] This meeting was sponsored
by [REDACTED]

JANET GOLDSTEIN

b2 [REDACTED]
As of July, 1962, JANET GOLDSTEIN was a recent drop from the Los Angeles Local-Socialist Worker's Party (see appendix) but was still considered sympathetic by that organization.

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b1
VII. FINANCES

LA T-7 (9/3/65)

As of September 3, 1965, "The Sobell Committee" maintained bank account number 13-953 at the Security First National Bank, 253 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles. The balance in the

Account as of this date was \$173.73. Source advised there were no checks in the account at the time of audit. He further advised the persons currently authorized to sign checks on this account were EVELYN FREEMAN and JANET GOLDSTEIN.

This information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

In the event it is desired to utilize this information, the person to be subpoenaed is [REDACTED] b7d

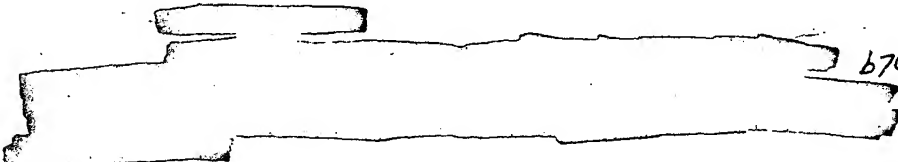
[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b7c


The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.



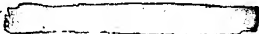
b7c

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

In the event it is desired to utilize this information, b7d
the person to be subpoenaed is



HELEN L. TRAVIS



b1



b7c

[REDACTED]

b7C

VIII. ACTIVITIES

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

WILLIAM KUNSTLER

bv [REDACTED]

A Source advised that a rally was held on October 24, 1962, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. WILLIAM KUNSTLER spoke at the rally and told the audience that the House Committee on Un-American Committee (HCUA) interferes with social progress and the brotherhood of man. KUNSTLER called for the abolition of the HCUA.

b7

WILLIAM KUNSTLER was a speaker before the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) (See appendix) National Convention, Detroit, Michigan, on February 21, and 22, 1964, and participated in panel discussions at this convention.

b1

b1

b1

b1

b1

b1

[REDACTED] b1

IX. POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATION ACTIVITY

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

X. PUBLICITY

The following advertisement appeared in the "Los Angeles Herald-Examiner" on January 21, 1965:

"YOU MUST CARE, PRESIDENT JOHNSON"

"Hundreds of eminent Americans care. They say Morton Sobell is innocent and must go free. President Johnson, as you start your first full term of office, act on this PETITION.

"CITIZEN'S FULL PARDON FOR MORTON SOBELL"

"In the national effort to end the atmosphere of immorality and malice that concerns us all, we must come to grips with the festering case of Morton Sobell.

"I am innocent," Morton Sobell has cried out through more than 14 years of imprisonment. We believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in the United States and abroad have found the evidence barren,

"questioned the fairness of the trial, and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30 year sentence.

"As responsible citizens, in whose name Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues, we cannot be associated with such a denial of justice to a man and his family, and to our nation's ideals. We wish to join in granting on behalf of the public conscience a CITIZEN'S FULL PARDON to Morton Sobell.

"We respectfully call upon the President of the United States to make this an official act of the United States Government."

The advertisement continued with a list of prominent individuals who allegedly believe in the innocence of MORTON SOBELL.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The PW is a West Coast communist weekly newspaper.

XI. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

A. CONNECTIONS WITH THE SCDCP

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at a meeting of the [REDACTED] ICP
Club, [REDACTED] Los Angeles, the pending

LA 100-41648

[redacted] at a meeting of the [redacted] Los Angeles, LASC raffle tickets were being sold.

b7d

APPENDIXCITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 43-44, describes this committee as follows:

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms * * * specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by FRANK WILKINSON, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the Party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the Committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District, were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman DOROTHY HEALEY in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. HEALEY declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

APPENDIX

APPENDIXDISCUSSION UNLIMITED

Records of the Division of Corporations, California State Department of Investments, Los Angeles, California, indicate that Discussion Unlimited filed its Articles of Incorporation as a nonprofit corporation, with the Secretary of State, Sacramento, California, on or about June 4, 1963, noting its principal site of office as Los Angeles County, California. The aims and purposes of the organization, as listed in the Articles of Incorporation, are "...to promote full and open discussion on our society and problems."

A source advised on May 8, 1963, that Discussion Unlimited actually was originated in Los Angeles, California, in May, 1962, and was composed largely of a number of present and former Communist Party members who assist in staging panel forums and in promoting such events. Original coordinator of the group was BERNARD LUSHER, who in 1961, was educational director of the Southern California District Communist Party.

This source was recontacted on April 9, 1965, and indicated that the basic concept of Discussion Unlimited has not changed. It continues to present "left ideas" to at least partially non-committed audiences. It proposes to develop special activities around various issues on an irregular basis. It is not a membership organization, and does not hold regular meetings as such, but rather is strictly a forum type organization.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX CONTINUED

JEWISH FRATERNAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE
formerly known as Jewish Information
Service (Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and
Fraternal Clubs; Fraternal Medical Plan
of the California Fraternal Service Association)

The Fraternal Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association is currently active in the Los Angeles area.

On February 3, 1963, it was announced at a meeting of the Westside Jewish Cultural Club in Los Angeles, that henceforth, the Jewish Information Service would be known as the Jewish Fraternal Co-ordinating Committee and would administer the affairs of the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs and the aforementioned Fraternal Medical Plan which headquartered and continues to headquarter at 4278 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

The International Workers Order and the Jewish People's Fraternal Order have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

2

APPENDIX CONTINUED

JEWISH FRATERNAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE
formerly known as Jewish Information
Service (Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and
Fraternal Clubs; Fraternal Medical Plan
of the California Fraternal Service Association)

The Fraternal Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association is currently active in the Los Angeles area.

On February 3, 1963, it was announced at a meeting of the Westside Jewish Cultural Club in Los Angeles, that henceforth, the Jewish Information Service would be known as the Jewish Fraternal Co-Ordinating Committee and would administer the affairs of the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs and the aforementioned Fraternal Medical Plan which headquartered and continues to headquarter at 4278 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

The International Workers Order and the Jewish People's Fraternal Order have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, aka
Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights
and the Protection of Foreign Born

The "Guide to Subversive Organization", revised, December 1, 1951, pp. 103-104 describes this committee as follows:

"A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950 and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born ***' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute (Internal Security Act)' under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a 'Communist-front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General".

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12 and 51.)

"Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' 'The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations.'

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local group were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the Party. * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, aka
Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights
and the Protection of Foreign Born

"The Lamp of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949.' Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as 'the operating head' since the time of its organization.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)"

A source advised on May 25, 1965, that the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has also been using the name Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights and the Protection of Foreign Born and continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

On May 18, 1965, a confidential source advised that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1

APPENDIX

"MORNING FREIHEIT"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised, December 1, 1961, page 193, states:

1. The Communist International "Subsidized * * * the founding of the CPUSA's newspaper, Freiheit".

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1956, p. 159.)

2. A "Communist Yiddish daily".

(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

3. "The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)

APPENDIX

1

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, p. 193, describes the "National Guardian" as follows:

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, page 78, describes the American Labor Party as follows:

"For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn Sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City, they have been unable to win control."

APPENDIX

APPENDIXNATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 4, 1965, that the National Lawyers Guild has chapters in various cities and that the Los Angeles Chapter and the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter are affiliated with it.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised December 1, 1961, page 121, describes the National Lawyers Guild as follows:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950).
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)."

APPENDIX

APPENDIXNEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER OF
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS,
SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS, aka.,
Hollywood Arts, Sciences and
Professions Council

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations" (revised January 2, 1957) page 132, stated this organization is cited as "one of the major Communist dominated propaganda media on the Pacific Coast" (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1955, pages 392 and 393).

An informant advised on January 4, 1956, that the Los Angeles Chapter was dissolved on January 3, 1956.

The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions has been cited as a "Communist front" by the United States Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report number 1954, dated April 26, 1950.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

September 23, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

100-41648

Title COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Reference Report of SA [REDACTED] b7C
dated as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5886 DATE 1

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number 223.

100-107111-5889

SAC, CHICAGO (100-25530)

9/22/65

SA [REDACTED] b7c

CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE
IS - C

On 9/9/65, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable b7d information in the past, furnished the writer a written report containing bank account information for the month of August, 1965, for the above captioned organization. This account is maintained at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. It should be noted that when using this information, a statement should be made that this information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [REDACTED] The original report is filed [REDACTED] b7d

A photostat of the information furnished is attached to the copies of this memorandum with the exception of the [REDACTED] b7d

- ① New York (RM)
1 - 100-

100-107111-1355
Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case

- 2 - Chicago

1 - [REDACTED] b7d
PHK:jmn
(3)

100-107111-5890

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 22 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

b7c

87

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 22 1965	
FBI - CHICAGO	

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5893 DATE 9/16/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

9/29/20

Date received 9/23/65	Received from (name or symbol number) [redacted] b7D	Received by [redacted] b7
Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)		

☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by informant

it orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date of report:

Dictated _____ to _____

9/28/65

Transcribed 9/28/65 by [redacted]

Date(s) of activity

Authenticated 9/28/65
by informant _____

One: description of activity or material

Remarks:

This informant has furnished reliable information in the past

4 B-WFO

100-25474 Washington Sobell Committee

2-New York (RM)

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
Walter Schneir

CEG:evp
(7)

Black Stamp

FILED SEP 12/72
L. 03

Page 2

Volter Sakneir, author of a book on the Norton lobes, once

the article was from the Washington Evening Star
review of Schreier's book. The other was published in
New York Times entitled "A Bid for Freedom Coming
from Gopel Case."

This memorandum has been compared with the original statement and it is correct in substance.

All necessary action which should be taken in connection with this information has been taken.

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL
COMMITTEE

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. 126

SERIALS 5895

THRU

5990

File No: 100-107111

Re: Rosenberg, Ethel

Date: 1-78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
5895	9/30/65	W.F.O Airtel to HQ	2	2	
5896	9/30/65	N.Y. Informant report captioned: to W.F.O.	2	0	
5897	9/30/65	N.Y. Informant report to W.F.O.	2	0	
5898	10/4/65	N.Y. LHM regarding serial below	3	-	SEE HQ 100-404849
5899	10/4/65	W.F.O Airtel to HQ	2	-	SEE HQ 100-404849
5900	10/4/65	N.Y. LHM regarding serial below	3	-	SEE HQ 101-2483
5901	10/4/65	W.F.O. Airtel to HQ	2	-	SEE HQ 101-2483
5902	10/4/65	P.D. Letter to HQ	3	-	SEE NY 100-109849
5903	9/20/65	Supervisors Conference memo	1	1	
5904	10/11/65	N.Y. National Guardian Newspaper clipping	1	1	
5905	10/11/65	N.Y. National Guardian Newspaper clipping	1	1	
5906	10/11/65	N.Y. National Guardian Newspaper clipping	1	1	

File No: 100-10714Re: Rosenberg / Sobell / CanineDate: 1-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
5907	10/1/65	N.Y. Airtel to HQ	1	1	
5908	10/7/65	N.Y. Post Newspaper clippings	2	2	
5909	10/7/65	N.Y. Informant report to W.F.O.	1	—	SEE NY FILE 100-37158
5910	10/7/65	N.Y. Informant report to W.F.O.	1	—	SEE NY FILE 100-37158
5911	10/7/65	N.Y. Informant report to W.F.O.	1	—	SEE NY FILE 100-37158
5912	10/14/65	N.Y. Informant report to W.F.O.	3	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5913	10/15/65	L.A. Airtel to HQ	1	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5914	10/18/65	NY. memo to H.N.	6	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5915	10/19/65	NY. SA Memo to SAC	2	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5916	11/18/65	NY. SA Memo to SAC	2	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5917	10/6/65	N.Y. Airtel to HQ	2	2	
5918		Destroyed	—	—	

File No. 100-107111Re: Rosenberg/Sobell CommitteeDate: 1-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
5919	10/14/65	Legat, Bonn Letter to HQ	2	0	
5920	10/14/65	N.Y. Airtel to HQ	2	1	
5921	10/14/65	LA. Letter to HQ	4	-	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5922	10/21/65	NY SA MEMO to SAC	2	-	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5923	10/25/65	NY Airtel to HQ	3	-	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5924	10/27/65	N.Y. SA memo to LA	5	-	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5925	10/27/65	NY Informant report	2	0	
5926	10/27/65	N.Y. Informant report	2	0	
5927	10/28/65	N.Y. Informant report	2	0	
5928	10/28/65	NK SA Informant report to SAC	3	-	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5929	10/29/65	DE. report to HQ	12	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER GOV'T AGENCY
5930	10/29/65	DE. Airtel to HQ	1	1	

File No: 100-107111Re: Rosenberg/Sobell CommitteeDate: 1-78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
5931	11/1/65	N.Y. Informant report	1	-	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5932	11/2/65	HQ Letter to All SAC's	1	1	
5933	11/3/65	N.Y. SA Memo to SAC	5	-	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5934	11/3/65	N.Y. Informant report to NY.	3	-	SEE NY FILE 65-15348
5935	11/4/65	C.V. Airtel to HQ	2	2	
5936	11/5/65	N.Y. Teletype to HQ	1	0	
5937	11/5/65	NY. Letter to HQ	3	3	
5938	11/8/65	C.V. Teletype to HQ	1	1	
5939	11/9/65	C.G. Airtel to HQ	16	16	
5940	11/9/65	C.G. Letter to HQ	3	3	
5941	11/9/65	C.V. Teletype to HQ	1	1	
5942	11/10/65	S.F. report to HQ	13	13	

File No: 100-10767Re: Rosenberg/Schell CommitteeDate: 1-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
5943	11/9/65	C.V. Airtel to HQ	2	2	best copy available
5944	11/12/65	C.V. Airtel to HQ	2	2	
5945	11/15/65	NY Informant report to SMC	2	-	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5946	11/15/65	NY Informant report to SMC	2	0	
5947	11/16/65	NY Informant report to NH	3	0	
5948	11/17/65	NY Airtel to HQ	2	0	
5949	11/18/65	NY Variety newspaper clipping attached to serial below	1	1	
5950	11/18/65	NY Letter to HQ	1	1	
5951	11/19/65	NY memo to R.H.	6	-	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5952	11/9/65	NY Mount Newspaper clipping copied	1	1	best copy available
5953	11/19/65	DE memo to N.Y.	3	2	
5954	11/20/65	C.V. Airtel to HQ	2	1	

Date: 1-78

(month/year)

File No: 100-107111Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
5955	11/22/65	C.V. Airtel to HQ	1	1	
5956	11/22/65	N.Y. Informant report	1	0	
5957		Destroyed	—	—	
5958	11/24/65	NY LHM regard Serial below	14	14	2 duplicate pages
5959	11/24/65	N.Y. Airtel to HQ Attach to the Above	2	2	
5960		Destroyed	—	—	
5961	12/1/65	Bank Statement	1	1	best copy available
5962	11/29/65	C.G. memo to HQ Attach to the Above	1	1	
5963	11/30/65	W.F.O. Letter to file	1	1	
5964	12/3/65	N.Y. Informant report to SAC	2	0	
5965	12/15/65	NY. SA memo to SAC	2	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5966	12/16/65	NY. SA memo to SAC	2	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109849

File No: 100-107111

Re:

Rosenberg/Schell Committee

Date:

1-78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
5967		Destroyed	—	—	
5968	11/30/65	P.H. report to HQ	5	4	1 duplicate page
5969	12/2/65	L.A. memo to SAC	6	—	SEE NY 100-37158
5970	12/7/65	N.Y. memo to SAC	2	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109847
5971	12/7/65	N.Y. Informant report	1	1	
5972	12/8/65	N.Y. memo to SAC	1	—	SEE NY FILE 100-37158
5973	12/9/65	N.Y. Airtel to HQ	1	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109847
5974	12/9/65	N.Y. memo to NK	3	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109847
5975	12/9/65	N.Y. memo to A.L.	7	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109847
5976	12/13/65	N.Y. memo to SAC	1	—	SEE NY FILE 100-37158
5977	12/13/65	N.Y. Memo to SAC	3	3	
5978	12/14/65	LA memo to SAC	2	0	

File No: 100-10701Re: Rosenberg/Schelli CommitteeDate: 1-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
5979		Destroyed	—	—	
5980	12/14/65	NY Informant report	2	—	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
5981		Destroyed	—	—	
5982	undated	1 Transfer sheet 5982 transfer to 100- 109849	1	1	
5983	12/15/65	NY Informant report	2	0	
5984	UNDATED	1 Transfer sheet 5984 Transfer to 100 109849	1	1	
5985	12/17/65	NY LHM	7	7	
5986	12/17/65	AL. Letter to HQ	1	1	
5987	12/21/65	NY Informant report	1	0	
5988	12/22/65	2 enclosure to serial below	2	—	SEE HQ FILE 101-2483
5989	12/23/65	HQ LETTER TO A.G.	1	—	SEE HQ FILE 101-2483
5990	12/23/65	N.Y. Airtel to HQ	2	—	SEE NY FILE 101-2483

Date: 5-78

(month/year)

[illegible]

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

CLASSIFICATION NO.

100

107111

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 100-387835

Serial

Volume Number

5895-5990

136

- Also Nos. Disc Sheets
- A- Newspaper Clipping
 - B- Early Worker's Workers
 - C- National Guardian
 - D- Morning Freiheit
 - E- Prosecution Summary
 - F- NY Informant
 - G- Misc. Cls. (NY Area)

P R C

b7C

49-614165

9/30/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-25474) (P)

ATTN: CRIME RECORDS
DIVISION

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

Re Bulet 9/30/65, re "National Tour" of WALTER
and MIRIAM SCHNEIR to publicize their book "Invitation
to An Inquest".

[REDACTED] advised on 9/28/65, that WALTER
SCHNEIR was to be present at a "meet the author" meeting
at 10905 Montrose Avenue, Jarrett Park, Maryland, at
8:00 p.m., October 3, 1965. The leaflet announcing the
meeting carried no sponsor. The meeting is not a public
meeting, but the leaflet mailed announcing the meeting
said "friends are welcome". The meeting is at the home b7D
of MARK and EVELYN HARRIS.

In October, 1950, MAX FLITCHER (cover by request)
advised that MARK HARRIS was a member of the Navy Depart-
ment Cell of the Communist Party (CP), in Washington, D.C.,
from early 1944, to the Spring of 1948. FLITCHER had no
further contact with HARRIS after the Spring of 1948 and
could not comment regarding any CP activities of HARRIS
subsequent to that time.

3 - Bureau

2 - [REDACTED]

1 - Baltimore (info) (RM) b7C

1 - WFO

CEG:sew

(7)

AIRTEL

100-107111-5895

b7C

WFO (100-25474)

ELITCHER further advised that HARRIS' wife, EVELYN, was also a member of the Navy Department CP Cell during the same period.

WFO will cover the meeting through established sources and submit LHM.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5896 DATE 9/30/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number [REDACTED].

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5897 DATE 9/30/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number [REDACTED].

SUPERVISOR COMPLAINT #35-65
(9/29/65)

"Invitation to an Inquisition"
By WALTER and MIRIAM SCHNEIR

Captioned book was published during August, 1965. This book, in substance, sets forth implications and conclusions designed to discredit HARRY GOLD, a

Government witness and implies that the Government's case against JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, executed spies, and MORTON SOBELL was false.

[REDACTED]

b7D

All investigative personnel should be alert for meetings in our territory, and any inquiries directed to you concerning the authors or the publication should be referred to the Bureau, attention Crime Records Division.

100-107111-5903

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 5 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

b7C

SAN FRANCISCO

FRI., OCT. 22, 8 P.M.

Recreation for

WALTER SCHNEID, co-author "Invitation to an Inquest," A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, and MRS. HILLEN SPRILL, at the Fern Court, San Francisco Mart., 1355 Market St., San Francisco. Dresser & Coffee 12. Write Sobell Comm., 215 Franklin St., San Francisco, for tickets and information.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. *National Guardian*

EDITION _____

DATE *10/19/45*

PAGE *11*

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

NOT FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

670

100-107111-5904

'INVITATION TO
AN INQUEST'
A New Look at the
Rosenberg-Sobell Case
SAT., NOV. 20, 6:30 p.m.
SHERATON-ATLANTIC HOTEL
— Telephone: 243-6030 —
Come as a GUEST by
obtaining contributions for
10 books (\$60) or :
for \$12.50 admission.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. *National Guardian*

EDITION _____

DATE 10/9/65

PAGE 11

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

NOT FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

100-107111-5905

b7c

NEWARK, N.J.
Friday Night Forum of Newark, N.J.
Presents: MIRIAM SCHNEER on "In-
tention to an Inquest." Fri. Oct. 12, 8:30
p.m. Adm. 50c. Students 50c. Continues
Fri., 882 Broad St.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. *National Guardian*

EDITION _____

DATE 10/9/65

PAGE 11

FORWARDED BY "Y" DIVISION

NOT FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

100-107111-5906

57C

10/11/55

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR
HUNTER SOBELL (CSJMS)
15-C; ISA 1950

Re Bureau letter to Albany and all offices
dated 9/20/55, captioned "Rosenberg - Sobell Case, Book by
Walter and Miriam Schneir".

The 10/9/55 issue of "National Guardian", Page
11, indicates MIRIAM SCHNEIR will appear at a "Forum"
10/15/55, at 6:30 PM, Continental Hall, 908 Broad Street,
Newark, New Jersey. Admission 99¢, students 50¢.

The same issue of "National Guardian" on Page 11,
indicates a reception for WALTER SCHNEIR and Mrs. HELEN
SOBEL, Fern Court, San Francisco Part, 1355 Market Street,
San Francisco, California on 10/22/55, at 6:00 PM. "Dessert
and coffee \$2.00. Write Sobell Com. 345 Franklin Street,
San Francisco for tickets and information".

3-Bureau (RM)
2-San Francisco (100-35117) (RM)
2-Newark (100-36205) (RM)
1-Cor (100-11111) (100-41640) (RM)

1-New York

WLF:far
(12)

1-Supv. #41

100-107111-5907

Searched	_____
Serialized	_____ (N)
Indexed	_____
Filed	_____ (R)

R



Out of the Past

JAMES A. WECHSLER

For more than fourteen years Helen Sobell, a small, dark-haired, stoic woman, has dedicated most of her days and nights to the quest for freedom for her imprisoned 48-year-old husband. She has plodded many miles and when she comes to an office pleading his case anew, both new legal arguments and old political conflicts momentarily seem remote. One ponders instead the infinite resources of the human spirit which have sustained her.

It was on April 5, 1951, that Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment by the same court which decreed the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as atomic espionage agents. Sobell was something of an appendage to the case; many noted legal scholars—including the late Judge Jerome Frank—argued that he should have been prosecuted separately.

But even among those who reject any doubts about the circumstances of Sobell's trial, there has been growing advocacy of parole on the clear ground that he has already served too long.

More than five years ago such sophisticated anti-Communists as Sidney Hook, Irving Kristol, Dwight MacDonal and Nathan Glazer urged that Sobell be freed because "ten years is an ample sentence for what Sobell actually did." They pointed out that the only witness against him charged that Sobell had tried, without success, to obtain military information for the benefit of the Soviet Union (then our wartime ally) and that the sentencing court conceded there was no evidence of Sobell's link to atomic espionage.

Sobell became officially eligible for parole in July, 1962, but successive appeals have been turned down without explanation.

A new spurt of agitation for Sobell's release has now been provoked by publication of a volume called "Invitation to an Inquiry." Written by Walter and Miriam Schneir, it is described as the product of a five-year inquiry.

Certain material in the book is being used by Sobell's current attorneys as the basis for a re-trial. It may be a cruel sequel to Mrs. Sobell's pilgrimage that the authors, by entwining her husband's fate with an attempt to vindicate the Rosenbergs, may obstruct rather than hasten the prisoner's liberation. If there were legitimate questions about linking Sobell's trial with that of the Rosenbergs, there is comparable vulnerability in this endeavor to clear all three.

"Not only were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—and Morton Sobell—unjustly convicted," the Schneirs write, "they were punished for a crime that never occurred."

In support of this thesis they offer data suggesting that the prosecution overplayed its hand; they charge suppression of evidence on the part of the prosecution and the FBI; with respect to one exhibit—a seemingly faked hotel registration card—they raise questions about the prosecution's conduct that deserve close scrutiny and response by the Justice Dept.

But ultimately their verdict rests on an implausible fantasy—that the executive and judicial branches of Harry Truman's government deliberately joined in a monstrous frame-up of three total innocents, and sent two of them to their death to appease public wrath over Soviet discovery of the A-bomb secret. The implicit corollary is that Soviet espionage has always been a

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. Post

EDITION Late City

DATE 10/7/65

PAGE 46

FORWARDED BY MY DIVISION

NOT FORWARDED BY MY DIVISION

100-107111 - 5908

67C

* * *

Neither J. Edgar Hoover nor Roy Cohn are objects of reverence in this space. But neither do I deem it credible that they and their associates dared to contrive such a deception even in embroidery. Nor do I believe our judicial system so fallible that they would not have been caught in the process. Any conscientious reader of the Schneir book should turn back and read the trial record.

I also remember what many seem to forget—or never noted—that until the sentencing of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, the U. S. Communist press fastidiously avoided any serious references to the affair; the convictions received a three-paragraph notice in *The Worker*. As I wrote at the time: "their comrades now choose to treat them as strangers." If they had been wholly uninvolved and untangled, would there have been such aloofness?

My belief remains that the world-wide shock created by the death penalty inspired the belated Communist counter-attack. In death the Rosenbergs could render a final service. In retrospect it seems clearer than ever that capital punishment again proved as self-defeating as it is, wrong. It did not "bury" the case; it insured that the victims would never speak.

* * *

But Sobell is alive, and his is a different matter. His parole is overdue (as, it should be added, is that of Harry Gold).

One listens in sad silence as Helen Sobell, who was 35 when her husband went to jail, and whose son's age is only a little less than the span of his father's imprisonment, observes that "the fact is that Morton will have to be released in five years—if still very long but it's a thinkable kind of time. Now the notion of vindication becomes very important." Perhaps he obtain another day in court. One hopes this effort will cloud the compelling human case for parole.

F B I

Date: 10/6/65

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: CRIME RECORDS)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C
ISA, 1950

ReNYlet to Albany, dated 8/25/65; Bulet to Albany
and all offices, dated 9/20/65, captioned "ROSENBERG-SOBELL
CASE, BOOK BY WALTER AND MIRIAM SCHNEIR."

[REDACTED]

b7D

- 3 - BUREAU (RM)
- 1 - ALBANY (100-13260) (RM)
- 1 - CHICAGO (100-25530) (RM)
- 1 - CLEVELAND (100-20243) (RM)
- 1 - DETROIT (100-20938) (RM)
- 1 - LOS ANGELES (100-41648) (RM)
- 1 - PHILADELPHIA (100-37667) (RM)
- 1 - PORTLAND (100-9004) (RM)
- 1 - SAN FRANCISCO (100-35117) (RM)
- 1 - SEATTLE (100-22197) (RM)
- 1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (100-254741) (RM)

100-107111-5917

[REDACTED]

b7C

1 - NY 100-107111 (RM)

HPB:rvs

(17) *wm*

Approved: _____

Special Agent in
Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

NY 100-107111

b7D

b1

NY will obtain informant coverage of this meeting.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5919 DATE 10/14/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5920 DATE 10/14/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

page 2 of which

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

F B I

Date: 10/14/65

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: CRIME RECORDS)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C
ISA, 1950

ReNYlet to Albany, dated 8/25/65; Bulet to Albany
and all offices, dated 9/20/65, captioned "ROSENBERG-SOBELL
CASE, BOOK BY WALTER AND MIRIAM SCHNEIR."

[REDACTED]

b7D

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Albany (100-13260) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-25530) (RM)
- 1 - Cleveland (100-20243) (RM)
- 1 - Detroit (100-20938) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-41648) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-37667) (RM)
- 1 - Portland (100-9004) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (100-35117) (RM)
- 1 - Seattle (100-22197) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (100-25474) (RM)

[REDACTED]

- 1 - NY 100-107111 (41)

HPB:eac
(18)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 14 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

b7C

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

100-107111-5920

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5925 DATE 10/27/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5926 DATE 10/27/56

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5927 DATE 10/28/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

10/15/65

AIRTEL

TO: Director, FBI
Attn: Crime Records

FROM: SAC, Detroit (100-29838)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C; ISA, 1960

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 10/15/65.

Referenced airtel requested a suitable characterization for
Dr. ERWIN GARDNER.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

3 - Bureau (RM)
① - New York (100-19711) (Info) (RM)
1 - Detroit
MHS/cc
(5)

100-107111-5930

67C

[REDACTED]

10/21/65
/K



PERSONAL ATTENTION
SAC LETTER 65-60
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 2, 1965

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

(A) ROSENBERG - SOBELL CASE - BOOK BY WALTER AND MIRIAM SCHNEIR -- A letter to all Offices dated September 20, 1965, advised of the publication of a book entitled "Invitation to an Inquest" by Walter and Miriam Schneir which implied that the Government's case against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell was false

b7D

b7D

All Offices should be alert to any indication of such action and immediately notify the Bureau in the event information is received indicating such an attempt on the part of the authors.

100-107111-5932

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

NOV 3 1965

b7C

11/4/65

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835) ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-20243)
RE: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL,
IS - C
ISA, 1950

Re WFO airtel, 10/25/65, and SAC letter 65-60
dated 11/2/65, re book by WALTER and MIRIAM
SCHNEIR.

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that WALTER SCHNEIR,
Author of book, "Invitation to an Inquest" and HELEN SOBELL
are scheduled to appear on the radio program "Contact" over
Cleveland radio station WKYC on 11/9/65, at 10:00 PM. This
is a 1 1/2 hour audience participation show during which time
radio audience can telephone questions directly to the
participants of the program. b7D

[redacted] advised that above-mentioned program is scheduled
to be broadcasted [redacted] the evening
of 11/9/65. He stated the guests on the program are to be
HELEN SOBELL and WALTER SCHNEIR. b7D

3-Bureau (1 - 100-3-104-11)(RM)
2-New York (100-107111)(RM)
2-Cleveland (1 - 100-23089)

MPH/slk
(9)

100-107111-5935

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 6 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

b7C

CV 100-20243

In connection with the counterintelligence program, Bureau authority is requested for the CV Division to attempt to have the appearance of HELEN SOFELL and WALTER SCHNEIR canceled [REDACTED] b7D

If [REDACTED] cannot effect cancellation, Bureau authority is requested to alert [REDACTED] who has also been used in the counterintelligence [REDACTED] in the past, [REDACTED] b7D

CV Division is assured [REDACTED] will protect the Bureau's interest in this matter. b7D

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5936 DATE 11/5/65

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-106323)
(ATT: CRIME RECORDS)

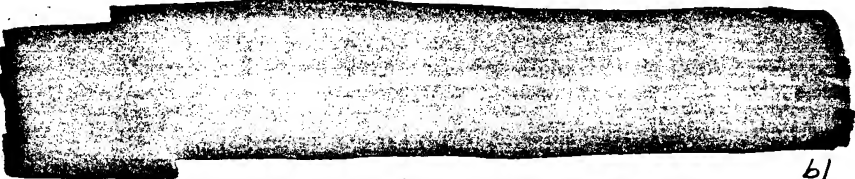
11/5/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-135206)

WALTER D. SCHNEIR
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

The following is set forth for information of the
Bureau:

On 8/22/65, the subject appeared on the Long John
Nebel radio program in New York. This is a five hour show
on WNBC from midnight to 5 a.m. Also on this show were ROY
COHN, KENNETH KNIGIH, who was identified as the attorney for
ROY COHN, and who also joined in the discussion, and CEDRIC
POHL, also known as FRED POHL.



b1

Nebel, in introducing POHL stated that he was the
Editorial Director of Galaxy Publications. During the
program, Nebel stated that Pohl is an expert in a subject and he
is a top science fiction writer and editor, though NEBEL dis-
agrees with him politically.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - NY 100-135207
- 1 - NY 100-107111 (CSJHC)(41)
- 1 - NY 100-135206

WHM:mfd
(5)

100-107111-5937

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 11 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

67C

NEBEL furnished the NYO with a tape recording of the program. A playback of this program revealed no new information offered by SCHNEIR. It could be stated that SCHNEIR was overcome by the combined efforts of COHN and KNIGIN. At times POHL seemed to favor SCHNEIR's arguments and at other times he seemed to favor COHN's statements. The program started off by an exchange between COHN and SCHNEIR and led SCHNEIR to state to COHN that he had better "tread lightly this evening as I am aware of libel and so is Doubleday."

During the program, COHN and KNIGIN decided SCHNEIR for his: 1. lack of legal knowledge, and 2. his failure to contact and interview the prosecution for its side.

COHN also suggested that SCHNEIR was affiliated with the ECLU and the LINUS PAULING contempt before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. COHN stated rather of factly that SCHNEIR had been "writing with left-wing publications all the way."


At all times COHN defended the integrity of the Bureau and stated that the Director has total integrity and a reputation second to none.

Also during this program, KNIGIN gave SCHNEIR what amounted to a lecture on his false conclusions in the book at the end of which both he and COHN ridiculed SCHNEIR for his views and ended by KNIGIN saying that "this poor fellow really believes it," (what he wrote).

On Tuesday, 10/12/65, from 10 to 10:30 p.m. on Channel 13 NYC, "The World at 10" carried a debate-discussion between ROY COHN and WILLIAM KURTSLER, attorney for MORTON SOBELL, and the subject. The moderator of this program was JOHN R. MC CAFFERY. A major portion, but not all, of the half hour program was devoted to SCHNEIR's book and much of the conversation centered around the Albuquerque-Hilton Hotel registration card of 6/3/45. During the discussion, COHN brought out that the handwriting document expert employed by SCHNEIR is the one that was used during the ALGER case and involving the typewriter.

NY 100-135206

This program likewise brought out no new information.



b1

NY-----7-----609 P MRW

URGENT 11-8-65 / 258 PM

TO DIRECTOR /100-387835/ AND NEW YORK /100-20243/

FROM CLEVELAND 081842

ATTENTION CRIME RECORDS.

~~100-107111~~
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IS-C ISA 1950.

RE CLEVELAND AIRTEL NOV. FOUR LAST.

[REDACTED] ADVISED HELEN
SOBELL AND WALTER SCHNEIR SCHEDULED TO APPEAR ON TV CHANNEL THREE
WKYC CLEVELAND AT ONE PM NOVEMBER TEN NEXT ON PROGRAM "THREE ON THE
TOWN."

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] AFFIRMED ON NOVEMBER EIGHT INSTANT, THAT SOBELL AND SCHNEIR
SCHEDULED TO APPEAR ON THE ABOVE TV PROGRAM. THIS IS ONE HALF HOUR
INTERVIEW-TYPE PROGRAM WHERE STATION MODERATOR INTERVIEWS THE GUEST
ABOUT HIS PARTICULAR FIELD.

THE ABOVE BEING SENT FOR INFORMATION.

END

CORR NAME IN CAPTION SHOULD READ "MORTON SOBELL"

NY...JVD

FBI NEW YORK

100-37158

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 8 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

#4

67C

100-107111-5938

11/9/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-25530)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C
ISA, 1950

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau and New York dated 11/5/65.

On 11/8/65 [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a meeting was held in a private residence in Evanston, Illinois, 11/5/65, for the purpose of hearing WALTER SCHNEIR discuss his book, "Invitation to an Inquest." Approximately 125 people attended. Included were several persons known to the Chicago Division as CP members. b7D

SCHNEIR appeared in the Chicago television program "At Random" early AM, 11/6/65, on Channel 2.

JOHN MADIGAN, Channel 2 News Director, Moderator of the program, presented the following guests:

Doctor HERBERT DINERSTEIN of the RAM (phonetic) Corporation of California, described as an "expert on Communism".

General ROBERT F. MC DERMOTT, Dean of the United States Air Force Academy, Denver, Colorado.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-107111) (RM)
1 - Chicago
RJH/mes
(6)

1 copy sent
to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7c

100-107111-5939

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 11 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

67c

Mrs. JOSEPH BOSKY, President of MOMS (Mothers Opposed to Meddling in Schools).

WALTER SCHNEIR, Author of "Invitation to an Inquest", a controversial book about the JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG case which maintains they were not guilty.

ALBERT RABY, Convenor, Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCCO).

ROMAN PUCINSKI, Democratic Congressman from Illinois (Chicago northwest side).

CLARENCE BOEBEL, "Mr. Viewer", a worker among settlement houses in Chicago, a new addition to the "At Random" format.

MADIGAN announced that later in the program there would be other guests:

BUDDY ROGERS, former band leader.

MARILYN MICHAELS, musical star of play "Funny Girl".

The topic first discussed concerned the Federal funds allotted to the Chicago school districts and actions by the Chicago Board of Education and Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS in the distribution and expenditure of these funds. The participants in this discussion were MADIGAN, PUCINSKI, RABY, BOSKY, and BOEBEL.

After the discussion progressed for about forty minutes, SCHNEIR was asked by MADIGAN, "How is it in New York?", referring to the school system there. SCHNEIR replied it was interesting for him to hear this very healthy constructive criticism, and as PUCINSKI had mentioned, this was going on all over the country and this is a period of looking at things as they are. As Senator FULLBRIGHT has said, it is necessary to take off the blinders if we are to prosper

and look at things as they really are. SCHNEIR thinks one area where this is now happening is in our courts, both state courts, the South, and in the Civil Rights movement, and also the Federal courts. The whole idea that there are certain areas of our society that are so sacrosanct that they are not subject to that kind of constructive criticism has really disappeared during this period. As for example, the FBI, which at one time was, for peculiar reasons, one of the Federal bureaucracies that was just never subject to any suggestion or criticism, or anything, is now I think more and more being treated by the press as just another part of the great establishment of our government which can be constantly improved and so on, and you know that in the book that my wife and I wrote, "Invitation to an Inquest", there is a great deal of this sort of criticism. At this point, MADIGAN terminated the discussion for a commercial. When the discussion continued, BOEBEL returned to the topic of the Chicago school system, which continued for about another thirty minutes. The participants were the same except DINERSTEIN made two or three comments about the limited education of some students who are unable to read. SCHNEIR made no additional comments during this discussion.

Next, after a break for a commercial, MADIGAN introduced ROGERS and MICHAELS, who just arrived replacing RABY and BOSKY.

The next topic concerned SCHNEIR's controversial book. MADIGAN told ROGERS and MICHAELS the group there had been discussing the Chicago school system but far afield from that, he introduced them to SCHNEIR, "who has written a book that is sure to cause some problem or controversy in our society, 'Invitation to an Inquest'. It is a heavy one to hold up I might say, WALTER," (MADIGAN holds the book up for the people to see.) The thesis, I have just skimmed through it, I have read the reviews, is that the ROSENBERGS should not have been executed as so called atomic spies, but even more than that they did not even commit a crime and I have to say that sort of amazes me, and I find some of the reviewers shared that view. You say there was not even a crime committed, that is a reflection on the judge, at any

time he could have thrown the indictment out. It is a reflection on the prosecution; it is a reflection on the news media who covered the case. How did you arrive at the conclusion it was not even a crime? SCHNEIR replied, in coming to the conclusion the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL were not guilty, of course we were well aware that we were going against the grain of the opinion of millions of people, although the book has been widely reviewed, and very favorably reviewed on the whole considering it is a very controversial book. One interesting thing about this case is that it differs from any other case which was a famous case, say a criminal case or political case. For example, say in the case MOONEY-BILLINGS you had a preparedness day parade and an explosion, people were killed, and then MOONEY and BILLINGS were arrested, but there was no question there was actually a crime, and in the SACKO-VANZETTI (phonetic) case again there was no question there was a crime. There was a payroll robbery and some people were murdered in the robbery etc. Usually in all these cases some community pariah is picked to answer for some crime that has outraged everyone. No one doubts that something actually happened, but in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case you have the really kauffgere (phonetic) situation. There was nothing physical to actually show there was a crime. A man by the name of DAVID GREENGLASS testified that while he was working as an ordinary machinist at Los Alamos in 1944 or 1945 on what was part of our atomic bomb project, that he did not steal anything. He said, but in his memory, he took out recollections of the work that he was doing and also recollections of conversations, and then outside the gates he committed those to paper, according to his story, and gave some to his brother-in-law JULIUS ROSENBERG, and others, to a man HARRY GOLD in a meeting allegedly arranged by the ROSENBERGS, ETHEL ROSENBERG was the sister of this man, GREENGLASS. So this is why when we came to the conclusion in this case that the main witnesses had been lying, we also came to the conclusion that the crime itself never occurred.

MADIGAN replied, "Didn't the judge have this same evidence presented to him by the defense attorneys at the

time?" SCHNEIR answered, a judge does not decide a case in our system, a case is decided by a jury.

MADIGAN interrupted, but he has the authority to throw out a case anytime during the course of its presentation if he believes that the indictment has been brought improperly or insufficiently.

SCHNEIR replied that in this case the way it was reported and the evidence presented might well have convinced a reasonable jury, particularly during a time which was a time of great national anxiety, even of hysteria. It was a time when Senator MC CARTHY was more in the climatic time of his career, the Korean War. The point I want to make, I have read the trial record and in my first reading I did not come to the conclusion that the ROSENBERGS were necessarily innocent, although I did come to the conclusion that the case against MORTON SOBELL was a startlingly weak case. In our book, as a result of discovery my wife and I made in some five years of research, we actually charge that the jury was in effect bilked in this case, because the prosecution used evidence which was forged. They used perjured testimony and even suppressed evidence that would have been useful to the defense.

MADIGAN interrupted to say he had invited ROT COHEN, one of the prosecutors in this case, but he was "tied up" in New York. COHEN made the point to MADIGAN, "Why didn't they talk to me?" You should have talked to the prosecutors if your going to do a study of five years duration.

SCHNEIR stated COHEN has told him the same thing. When SCHNEIR and his wife got to the point in our research of this book where the question occurred to us - Was there anything more to this case? - Does the prosecution have anything more than was produced in court? - it seemed to us to go to the Department of Justice, so we wrote Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, because you see Mr. COHEN was no longer connected with the government and SCHNEIR assumed he

would not take his government files with him. So we wrote to the Department of Justice, told them what we were doing, so we were put in touch with the government attorney who was said to be the expert in the case, and we said in effect - Look if you have anything more after all these years that you would like to publish in this book, we would be glad to print anything, anything at all that you have. We also asked him many many specific questions and we report some of these things in our book. I have spent many hours with Mr. COHEN and have asked him if I had come to you what really can you say, we charge that a card that was introduced was a forgery, and Mr. COHEN usually says, well, in my own case when I was accused of perjury and obstruction of justice a check was introduced by the government and at first I thought something was wrong but it later was not, and I say, what about the card, but Mr. COHEN has a great evasive skill. He is a former prosecutor you know and he really has never refuted any of the material.

MADIGAN interrupts and says, he is not here at the moment to protect himself, but I would be interested in the general question. Doctor DINERSTEIN, is there, we say there is no crime in this case, is there a treason, is there a sabotage, is there espionage involved in this case.

DINERSTEIN states he would like to question the author and to determine that you would have to be a lawyer which I am not. But if I might ask you a question. I am struck by the fact that two people were able to turn up evidence that the defense was unable to turn up. Now there may be many reasons for it, one of them simply may be that you have the advantage of coming later. But I asked this question because of something that was said widely at the time of the trial, that the defense was interested in having the defendants executed because, as the papers said at the time and please correct me if I am wrong, both the ROSENBERGS refused to cooperate with the prosecution and it was intimated that if they cooperated with the prosecutor they would be given the same more lenient treatment. GREENGLASS was given and their defenders, who were identified in the public eye as the Communist Party (CP), were very anxious that they should not cooperate with prosecution. The

ROSENBERGs were a lot more valuable to the CP dead than they were alive, and they might be dangerous alive. I know this does not go to your thesis where you said injustice was done, but having studied the case would you say this was plausible hypothesis.

SCHNEIR replied, "no" I do not think so, I have discussed this hypothesis with a number of people and in fact have done some research along those lines. Firstly, let me say this, at the time MORTON SOBELL and the ROSENBERGs were arrested there was no campaign on their behalf. The whole world wide campaign began a considerable time after their convictions etc. The ROSENBERGs were not rich people as a matter of fact. JULIUS ROSENBERG had a small machine shop in New York City with his brother-in-law and that was sold in order to raise money for defense. The SOBELLs sold their home to raise money for defense. They did not have the kind of team that we read about, legal teams we read about in various books by great lawyers like LOUIS NIZER or EDWARD BENNETT WILLIAMS. None of these things were available to them. Now I think it is clear, as would happen in any case of this sort, the defense did make many errors but just take the hypothesis at face value, no one really could have predicted what the sentence in this case would be. The ROSENBERGs pleaded "not guilty" as did SOBELL. In the case the ROSENBERGs took the stand and they denied every part of the story, whether their defense might have been better, I would agree their defense might have been stronger in retrospect, but I think that the - first place, my wife and I began doing our research in 1959, and this was a time when there was really a much greater degree of rationality in the country than there had been in 1952 or 1953. People were more willing to talk. It was easier to do things and in addition, this was a case where people simply did not want to look. All people, including the intellectuals, accepted the myth that the evidence was overwhelming. I remember - MADIGAN interrupted - "You say people" - there was a jury of twelve - What would the people have to do - Your saying the jury was influenced by the atmosphere of the court?

SCHNEIR replied, no, I would say that after the case that it was accepted that the evidence had overwhelming, but actually, if you read the trial record in this case, taking the assumption to start with, that these people were guilty - Let's just take that as an assumption. When you read the trial record, one of the first things you discover that even if you come away from the trial record still holding to your original assumption that the idea that there was overwhelming evidence is really a myth. There was no conclusive documentary evidence in this case and -

PUCINSKI stated "certainly this book needed to be written, this is a famous case, and it's wise to have somebody put all of the material and facts into one comprehensive article, but how do you treat the most damaging evidence, and that was the testimony of the brother - How do you get away from his testimony, which was really the testimony the defense couldn't overcome try as they may -

SCHNEIR answered - You have to understand a case, what sort of documentary evidence would you want as a juror in a capital case of this sort to convince you - even perhaps if there had been exaggeration, at least on some level the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL were involved in espionage, and something might occur to you - well maybe they could introduce a secret code book, microfilm or microdot or pictures of a spy rendezvous. But you see we have none of this in the case so then we had to rely on oral testimony that was backed by just secondary documentary evidence. Now in the case of GREENGLASS and I can't in the limited time go into all the facts that are in the "Invitation to an Inquest." In the case of GREENGLASS, this was a man who was in a vulnerable position. He was in difficulty himself - He had been in difficulty with the FBI in connection with both a loyalty matter, and also specifically in connection with an accusation of having made a souvenir theft of uranium. He was a person of not very high intelligence, a person of great suggestability.

PUCINSKI interrupts, Wasn't this all made clear to the jury - What you're really saying here in your book is -

the jury didn't grasp all the facts, that the defense was weak, it didn't have the high class lawyers. What you're saying now in your book is that this whole case was somehow improperly handled. You will recognize the fact that the judge, did try to be very fair in this case, did have in the final analysis - if there is merit to your book, and I'm not saying there is, this book needed to have been written. We should have the whole story before us so perhaps we can make a better judgment today - in prospective, but I would think that the judge had every right in the world at that time to instruct the jury if the things you are saying here are correct.

SCHNEIR replied there were things in this trial that were unknown to the jury and therefore I would say - certainly unknown to the judge - let me give you an example. The GREENGLASSES testified to a key incident in the trial. They said that there had been a particular meeting, that it had been arranged by the ROSENBERGS, and that the means of identification was the half of a jello box and the government then produced, since it was just one word against another word, which didn't mean much, the government produced as their key corroborating witness a man by the name HARRY GOLD. Now it was really known at the time to people in the prosecution, because of previous court proceedings, and because of the interrogation of GOLD that this was a man of extraordinary unreliability. He was a person who in other court proceedings had testified he had lived a life of fantasy, that he had told his friends and business associates over a period of many years that he had a wife, that he had children, that the children were twins, that one had polio, that he had marital difficulties with his wife, and you see all this was made out of whole court (phonetic). Now when this man GOLD testified, the jurors did not have available any of his pretrial stories, anything that had happened before, he came full beknown before them as a self confessed spy. Now one of the things my wife and I were able to discover in our research, and I think it's probably one of the most important things, was, we learned of the existence of pretrial statements that

HARRY GOLD had made in the form of recordings and in the form of hand written statements he had made to his attorney.

PUCINSKI replied on their statements, let me ask you at this point, if on the basis of your book and, there isn't a member of Congress that hasn't received considerable mail, in behalf of Mr. SOBELL. On the basis of this book in your findings, do you have any reason to believe that either the Justice Department, or some other responsible agency wants to review that conviction. Or have you had anything along the way to encourage you toward that belief?

SCHNEIR answered, within the next few weeks, the attorneys for Mr. SOBELL will be going into Federal court in New York City, in the Southern District of New York. This is the same court house where the ROSENBERG - SOBELL trial took place in 1951, and they will be charging, on a 2255 petition which is analogous to a habeas corpus, that at the time of the trial, MORTON SOBELL, and therefore the ROSENBERGS, was denied his constitutional right to a fair trial because the prosecution knowingly used against him perjured testimony, forgery and so forth. Now what the attitude of the Department of Justice will be on this, I don't know. Ultimately, of course, it would be a fine thing if they asked that a hearing be granted, so the whole matter, that they not oppose a meeting - a hearing, that way, if we're wrong it can be dispersed with, and if not, the truth can be gotten at.

MADIGAN interrupts for a commercial and thereafter ask General MC DERMOTT for his feeling relative to this or any case, or the general surveillance that should go on of people that might eventually come the death, members of his command.

MC DERMOTT asked if he means the investigation that would go on.

MADIGAN interrupts, whether it be the ROSENBERGS

or whether it be anyone today in the constant surveillance that our FBI engages in, not to mention some of our inter-country service that is done in the field of intelligence.

MC DERMOTT states, well certainly, I hope that our security system will uncover spies, but on the other hand, I would hope that our system of justice would protect the innocent, and I would be very interested in getting a declaration. Are you saying that the ROSENBERGs did nothing wrong in terms of spying in this country?

SCHNEIR answers, that's right General. I think we would have no dispute between us, that if anyone breaks the laws of the country, gives away classified material, regardless of its importance, then they have violated a law, and have to suffer the consequences. Yes, we have come to the conclusion on the basis of our long research, that the ROSENBERGs really were exactly like what they said at the trial. They said they were innocent, they said it right up to the time of their deaths.

BOEBEL asked, what was the actual material that the one person committed to memory. What was it?

SCHNEIR answered, well, what GREENGLASS testified, this man GREENGLASS, being the brother-in-law of JULIUS ROSENBERG, the two who were executed; GREENGLASS said that when he was about 21 years old, while he was an ordinary machinist at Los Alamos, and incidentally at a time when his security clearance was so low that he himself was not permitted to know what he was working on, but part of the prosecution case, you see, was that by some means, not disclosed by the prosecution, JULIUS ROSENBERG had learned what his brother-in-law was working on and then informed his brother-in-law.

BOEBEL asked, what did he inform him.

SCHNEIR replied. He said to him your working, according to the testimony, DAVID, you're working on the atom bomb and I'm a Russian spy. I never told you this before, but I'm a Russian spy, would you please give me information. And then according to the prosecution's case, DAVID drew some sketches representing work that he had done as a machinist or that he had overheard.

BOEBEL interrupted, we've seen some of those sketches in the paper and it's in your book. Has any expert ever looked at those sketches and said this is something? Are the sketches anything?

SCHNEIR replied, well, I would say this, the sketches really give us no clew regarding the guilt or innocence of the people. The reason -

MC DERMOTT asked, the real material?

SCHNEIR replies, for this reason, the sketches were reproduced in an "Invitation to an Inquest". As a matter of fact, a number of them have been reproduced in "Newsweek" and the "New York Times" and incidently, when I said before this was a case where people didn't want to look, I think it's quite interesting that we reproduce these sketches, and then various newspapers across the country have thought that they were very newsworthy and have reproduced them, but you know anytime that a good reporter in the last 14 years wanted to go down to our court house in New York, at Foley Square -

BOEBEL remarks, referring to the sketches, the first one up there looks like a star, looks like it could be from even my old World War II experiences, and I'm getting kind of old on this, could be a diagram for one of the putty types of explosives.

MADIGAN interrupts, it's described here as a high explosive lens mold.

SCHNEIR states, I would say this, that the sketches, and I discovered them in a whole chapter, really don't provide any clue to guilt or innocence, and this is the reason why.

BOEBEL repeats, what I was asking, is that sketch really of something?

SCHNEIR replies, yes, they were things there DAVID was working on as a machinist.

BOEBEL asks, were they things that actually exist, and were they classified?

SCHNEIR replied, of course. While he was a machinist at Los Alamos, everything he worked on was classified.

BOEBEL remarked, so then there was transfer of some kind of classified material.

SCHNEIR answered, I don't think I've made my point.

BOEBEL answered, "No".

SCHNEIR continued, DAVID, at the time of the trial, DAVID GREENGLASS, this was five years after the supposed event, drew some sketches. The fact that he could draw the sketches proved nothing because they merely represented work which he had honestly done at Los Alamos. The question was not whether he could draw those sketches, the question was whether he had passed these sketches to anyone. The fact that he could draw a sketch five years later gave us no clue as to whether he had passed the sketch five years earlier.

BOEBEL remarked, he had a pretty good mentality thought - you indicated earlier, that.

SCHNEIR interrupted, well if you looked at these sketches, you'll see they're rather crude. Actually, what DAVID was working on was the high explosive aspect of the

atomic bomb. The part that puts the fissionable material together. And he drew some pictures, which in a rough way I suppose represents certain work that he was doing. There's no reason to doubt that. I don't doubt that he could draw a sketch five years later of something roughly analogous to what he was working on, but you see that doesn't really tell us anything about whether he passed those sketches on to anyone.

DINERSTEIN asked, well why would he have a purpose in saying that he passed them.

SCHNEIR answered, well, DAVID GREENGLASS actually had many motives for lying. Firstly, he was a man who when originally questioned by the FBI was a person who was personally in trouble. He, apparently, as I've said, made a souvenir theft of some uranium and had been under FBI surveillance for some time before. He was also a person in difficulty because he had signed a loyalty statement or gone before a loyalty board before being sent to Los Alamos while in the Army, and he had been a member of the Young Communist League briefly while he was in high school, and there were possibly other difficulties that he had, and as we show in "Invitation to an Inquest" he was really led into the story that he had told not all at once, but bit by bit, by a kind of a slow process of entrapment, and I don't want to infer, because it never happened that way, that people sat around a table the way we're sitting around and said "Let's convict an innocent person". Things like that do not happen in a real case, you have someone who was arrested, perhaps police sincerely believe they're guilty, then there's no evidence. Then people go out on a limb, they announce this to the press. And a chain of circumstances that's very complex develops. And we have tried our best to piece this together in as clear a fashion as we could, but, I think one of the most important things that we discovered were these pretrial statements of HARRY GOLD which we secured from his attorney, who incidentally was once the Republican National Chairman, a man by the name of JOHN HAMILTON. He was the Republican Chairman during the LONDON days, if anyone recalls.

MADIGAN asks of DINERSTEIN, Doctor, how extensive now are the espionage activities of the Communists, would you say within our country and with any others in their activities.

DINERSTEIN replies, that's a question which I think that even the FBI couldn't answer. After all if you talk about counterintelligence which we engage in, I hope, and I'm sure we do, they only know what they find. They don't know what they don't find. I don't think anybody could tell you how extensive Soviet activities are in this country.

MADIGAN interrupts, would you say that in your experience - a point has been made in this book that the ROSENBERGs went to their death proclaiming their innocence and Mr. SOBELL still does. In about 28 years in the news business I've spent time in prisons and penitentiaries and have conversed and have written about and have received mail from many prisoners in many crimes, and rarely if ever has anyone of them admitted to me he was guilty.

SCHNEIR replied, well of course, as we say in our book, you know, a claim of innocence does not constitute proof of innocence, that's quite obvious. Of course, there was this situation that you may recall, that I think is a moral aspect of the case, rather than going to guilt or innocence, whereby right up to the date of their death, it was made known to the ROSENBERGs and to everyone else in the world, and I think this has been criticized by many criminalologists and many students of the law, it was made known to them, that if they would change their story, if they would endorse the prosecution's story, then they might live. And right on up to the time they were executed, in Sing Sing, there was a line kept open, a telephone line, to Mr. BROWNELL's office. Well, I know that ARTHUR MILLER has said that this incident really provided the core (phonetic) motif for his play the "Crusibals" (phonetic).

PUCINSKI interrupted, JOHN, you asked about the extent of espionage in America today. Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER recently said that it's at a higher rate today than ever in the history of America. But some of that we encourage. Our government encourages this. We have tried to use all sorts of methods, including outright press conferences, to show our adversaries the awesome strength of America's defense establishments, because the one thing we've been trying to do is impress upon them this huge military machine that we have so there won't be a war of miscalculation. So we go to great pains to tell our enemies the strength of this country, just so they will not miscalculate this country's ability to react should there be some foolish move to disturb the peace on a large scale. Mr. HOOVER said that espionage at this stage is higher than ever before.

DINERSTEIN remarked I think one of the pathetic things about this whole business, we know a great deal about espionage, that took place a long time ago, where governments no longer exist - or in a war that's over, and the archives are open. And one of the sardonic things is that governments would spend great deals of money and have a great deal of luck and get very valuable information and then fail to use it. Because they buy no such nonsense, that it's difficult for them to distinguish between the stuff they get and the stuff that's no good. So I'm convinced, not from this trial, but from the Canadian case, that the Soviets picked up a lot of material in this country. You see the photostats, you see what they got, but I still wonder if they ever -

MADIGAN interrupts for a commercial, and thereafter starts the discussion regarding a young man, MILLER in New York, who was arrested for burning his draft card, and the various anti-Vietnam demonstrations.

No further mention was made of SCHNEIR's book or the FBI.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)

100-6-13297 att
11/9/65

SAC, CHICAGO (100-25530)

100-107111
[REDACTED] rep
b7c [REDACTED] 4/10

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C
ISA, 1950

OO: NEW YORK

Re New York airtel 10/25/65, captioned as above
to the Bureau.

Per request, the following is a characterization
of DAVID SOLTKEE, 487 West Eugenie, Chicago.

As of May 8, 1964, DAVID L. SOLTKEE
appeared to be the guiding force behind
the Chicago Sobell Committee (CSC).

[REDACTED] b1

The files of the Subcommittee on Un-American
Activities, House of Representatives, as reviewed August,
1943, reflected that the name DAVID SOLTKEE appeared as
a signer to the Communist Party (CP), Election Petition
submitted to the State of Illinois in 1940.

On October 21, 1960, DAVID SOLTKEE was in
attendance at a public meeting sponsored by the Fair
Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) entitled, "Report From
Cuba" held at Chicago. Featured speakers were ROBERT

3 - Bureau (RM)
② New York (100-107111) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) [REDACTED]
DATE 11/17/77 BY 16-28

DJH:MRO:pma
(6)

100-107111-5940
100-107111
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 13 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

14912 AR/lmm 2/22/78
CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY [REDACTED]
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-15530

TABER, former CBS correspondent and Executive Secretary of the National FPCC, and CARLTON BEALS, Chairman of the National FPCC.

b1

Two copies of the thumbnail sketch of Chicago Chapter of FPCC are being enclosed for New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised in October, 1960, that the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed during the summer of 1960 at Chicago, Illinois, under the direct guidance and leadership of RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the State Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

A second source in August, 1960, furnished a leaflet entitled, "What Is Really Happening in Cuba?" distributed by the FPCC in Chicago. The aims and purposes of the FPCC as set forth in this leaflet include the following: "To disseminate the truth, to combat untruth; to publish and distribute factual information which the United States mass media suppresses. In general, to contribute to foundations for peace, friendship, and understanding between ourselves and the Cuban people." The leaflet reflects the FPCC plans to accomplish these aims: "By mailing of informational bulletins; organizing public meetings and forums; providing speakers, movies, and slides for meetings of interested organizations, placing ads in newspapers; to visit Cuba and see for themselves what conditions really are."

A third source advised on March 9, 1964, that there has been no activity of the FPCC in Chicago since late November, 1963, and for all intents and purposes the organization is defunct.

The mailing address for the FPCC, Chicago Chapter, is Post Office Box 4474, Chicago 80, Illinois.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW YORK --S-- 3PM ELR

URGENT 11-9-65 --19 PM

TO DIRECTOR (100-367835) AND NEW YORK

FROM CLEVELAND 091639

ATTENTION CRIME RECORDS.

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL; IS - C; ISA,
NINETEEN FIFTY.

RE CLEVELAND RADIOGRAM, NOVEMBER EIGHT LAS AND CLEVELAND
AIRTEL NOVEMBER FOUR LAST.

INFORMATION DEVELOPED THAT HELEN SOBELL AND WALTER SCHNEIR
WILL APPEAR ON RADIO STATION WERE, CLEVELAND, ON ALAN DOUGLAS
PROGRAM AT NINE PM, NOVEMBER NINE INSTANT. THIS IS AN INTERVIEW-
TYPE

PROGRAM WHERE DOUGLAS INTERVIEWS GUESTS ABOUT THEIR PARTICULAR
FIELD. LAST PART OF PROGRAM DEVOTED TO RADIO LISTENERS WHO CALL
IN QUESTIONS TO GUESTS.

THE ABOVE BEING SENT FOR INFORMATION.

END AND ACK PLS

NY....-2 AWS

FBI NEW YORK

100-167111-5941 ✓

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
J NOV 9 1965	

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/10/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/28/65 - 11/3/65
TITLE OF CASE COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY ST
		IS - C; ISA, 1950	

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 5/10/65, b7C
at San Francisco.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A copy of this report is being furnished to Los Angeles for correlation purposes concerning the activities of the Los Angeles Sobell Committee.

Copies of this report are also being disseminated to local intelligence agencies because of their interest in this matter.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ in order to protect the identity of the informants utilized whose continuing value and whose exposure could result in compromise of their future effectiveness.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>100-107111-5942</p> <p>SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOV 11 1965</p> <p>FBI - NEW YORK</p> <p>b7C</p> </div>
<p>5 - Bureau (100-387835) (RM)</p> <p>2 - G-2, 5th Army (RM)</p> <p>1 - DIO, 12th ND (RM)</p> <p>1 - OSI, Travis AFB (RM)</p> <p>② New York (100-107111) (RM)</p> <p>1 - Los Angeles (100-41043) (RM)</p> <p>2 - San Francisco (100-35117)</p>		
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS
AGENCY		
REQUEST RECD.		
DATE FWD.		
HOW FWD.		
BY		

SF 100-35117
FSP:gt

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-1 is [REDACTED] b7d

SF T-2 is [REDACTED]

SF T-3 is [REDACTED]

Characterization of
SAY PETERSON

SF T-4 is [REDACTED]

SF T-5 is [REDACTED]

SF T-6 is [REDACTED]

SF T-7 is [REDACTED]

SF T-8 is [REDACTED]

San Francisco (by request)

SF T-9 is [REDACTED]

LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow and report the activities of captioned committee in the Northern District of California.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 2 - G-2, 6th Army (RM)
1 - DIO, 12th Naval District (RM)
1 - OSI, Travis Air Force Base (RM)

Report of: SA [REDACTED] b7C Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 11/10/65

Field Office File #: SF 100-35117

Bureau File #: 100-387835

Title: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis:

Headquarters of BACSC temporarily located at 1561 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California. WARREN K. BILLINGS and ESTHER LAMPEL continue as Chairman and Secretary respectively for BACSC. BACSC sponsored public affair in San Francisco on 5/21/65, which featured WILLIAM KUNSTLER, an ACLU Attorney from New York. KUNSTLER commented that the efforts for SOBELL were, along with many other contemporary efforts for freedom and justice, part of the struggle against human evil. Mention made in June, 1965, that activities of BACSC in San Francisco area were practically nil since most of the activity was being centered toward abolishment of the HCUA. BACSC sponsored an affair on 10/22/65, which featured WALTER and MIRIAM SCHNEIR, authors of "invitation to an inquest;" described as "a new look at the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case." SCHNEIRs claimed their analysis showed MORTON SOBELL was not guilty.

- P* -

DETAILS:

Characterizations for the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees, also known as the Committee to Secure Justice For Morton Sobell, are contained in the Appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF details
DATE 12/28/78 4-3-78~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913 APM
2/22/77
ON 1/17/77

I. BAY AREA COUNCIL OF SOBELL COMMITTEES

a. Headquarters

[redacted] reported on September 15, 1965, that [redacted]
[redacted] the Bay Area
Council of Sobell Committees (BACSC) had to vacate its offices
on Franklin Street and to date a new headquarters had not been
found. [redacted] that temporary headquarters had
been set up in the offices of Dr. EUGENE EAGLE, 1561 Fillmore
Street, San Francisco, California. b7D

ESTHER SKLAR was Communist Party (CP) Organizer [redacted] that in 1932,

██████████ reported on August 28, 1946,
that Dr. EUGENE EAGLE was the Club b7D

SF 100-35117
FSP:gt

Chairman for the Oakland Branch
of the CP in Oakland, California.

b. Offices

[REDACTED] on October 29, 1965, identified WARREN K. BILLINGS and ESTHER LAMPFEL as Chairman and Secretary respectively for the BACSC. b7D

The December 3, 1961, issue of the "People's World" (PW) identified WARREN K. BILLINGS as the person who was "recently" pardoned in the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing with TOM MOONEY.

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper printed in San Francisco.

On March 27, 1953, WARREN K. BILLINGS informed Special Agents of the FBI that he was not and had never been a member of the CP, but described himself as a "philosophical anarchist."

c. Meetings

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

2. ~~SP-1-3~~ in 1944, identified KAY PETROFSKY as a member of the Fillmore Club, San Francisco County CP.

d. Activities

In the May 8, 1965, issue of the "National Guardian," there appeared an ad captioned, "Freedom For Morton Sobell," which invited the reader to hear WILLIAM KUNSTLER, described in the ad as a "nationally known New York Attorney" and a member of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), speak on the latest moves to free MORTON SOBELL. Rabbi LEIBERT, described in the ad as a former Chaplain at Alcatraz, was also listed as a speaker. According to the ad, the event would take place on May 21, 1965, at 8:00 p.m. at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, California, and would be sponsored by the BACSC. Donation would be \$1.75.

A characterization of the
"National Guardian" is contained
in the Appendix.

[REDACTED] reported on May 24, 1965, that on May 21, 1965, he attended the affair at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel. He stated the proceedings did not begin until 8:30 p.m. due to a very small audience, less than 75; however, when the affair commenced, WARREN K. BILLINGS was introduced as permanent Chairman for the BACSC and Dr. EUGENE EAGLE was introduced as chairman for the evening. 67D

Dr. EAGLE made mention of the small gathering and referred to "competition" in the Bay Area on May 21, 1965. Rabbi LEIBERT was introduced as the former rabbi at Alcatraz and he made a nonpolitical speech, and his main emphasis was man's inhumanity to man--the fact that SOBELL was isolated among hardened criminals without possibility of parole.

Continuing, Dr. EAGLE explained that BENJAMIN DREYFUS had been the proposed chairman for the evening; however, DREYFUS had been in court in San Jose, California, and the jury was still deliberating.

[REDACTED] informed in [REDACTED]
that [REDACTED] BENJAMIN
DREYFUS [REDACTED] a meeting of the
[REDACTED]
San Francisco County Communist Party
[REDACTED]

Dr. EUGENE EAGLE then introduced RICHARD WERTHEIMER, an attorney who made the collection speech.

After WERTHEIMER, Dr. EAGLE introduced WILLIAM KUNSTLER as a New York lawyer and author of a number of books. KUNSTLER's entire emphasis was on SOBELL and his contention of SOBELL's innocence. KUNSTLER remarked about the small size of the audience, but said he did not mind how many people he spoke to.

[redacted] reported on [redacted] that during the summer of 1948, RICHARD WERTHEIMER attended meetings of the Drug Club, SFCCP. b7D

[redacted] reported on May 28, 1965, that on May 21, 1965, he attended the affair at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel. [redacted] informed that there were approximately 100 people present at the affair and Rabbi LEIBERT, who was one of the speakers, remarked he did not know if SOBELL was guilty or not but that SOBELL had found his spiritual resolution through him. b7D

[redacted] went on to say that another speaker at the affair was Mr. KUNSTLER, who said if SOBELL was guilty of anything, he was guilty of some vague conspiracy unrelated to the charges against him. KUNSTLER went on to say that those interested in the SOBELL case have received information from some Government source who had stated that if SOBELL did not press for a full pardon, the Government would release him; and KUNSTLER indicated that "they" might agree to this proposition. b7D

Continuing, [redacted] related that the collection speech was made by RICHARD WERTHEIMER [redacted] b7D

[redacted] reported on June 2, 1965, that on May 21, 1965, he attended the affair at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel. [redacted] informed that at the affair Rabbi LEIBERT commented that he had talked several times with SOBELL and he believed SOBELL was a good man and would be released. Rabbi LEIBERT commented it was not a question of guilt or innocence--the past should be forgiven and "we" should all pray for his freedom. b7C

[redacted] related that another speaker at the affair was WILLIAM KUNSTLER, an attorney from New York who commented he was b7C

SF 100-35117
FSP:gt

going to look for new ways to get SOBELL released from prison. KUNSTLER commented that to ask for a pardon is to admit guilt, and SOBELL is innocent. KUNSTLER remarked that from every study he had made, he believed SOBELL was innocent. KUNSTLER remarked he was in favor of mass demonstrations and at the same time, going to courts on legal points to free SOBELL.

[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] reported on July 26, 1965, [REDACTED] that the activities of the BACSC in the San Francisco Bay Area were practically nil since most of the activity was being centered toward the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). b7D

[REDACTED] has reported that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] SALLY
COOPER was placed on the club's
Executive Committee at the recommendation of the SFCCP. b7D

In the October 2, 1965, issue of the "National Guardian," there appeared an announcement concerning a reception for WALTER SCHNEIR, co-author of "invitation to an inquest," described as "a new look at the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case." The ad announced that another speaker at the affair would be Mrs. HELEN SOBELL, and the affair would take place in the Fern Court San Francisco Merchandise Mart, 1355 Market Street, San Francisco, California. The announcement informed that the affair was being handled through the BACSC and the donation would be \$2.

[REDACTED] reported on October 28, 1965, that on October 22, 1965, he attended the above-mentioned public affair. [REDACTED] related the purpose of the affair was to present a new look at the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case as set forth in the book "invitation to an inquest," by WALTER and MIRIAM SCHNEIR. [REDACTED] commented that WARREN K. BILLINGS was the chairman for the affair, and he introduced the guest speakers, WALTER and MIRIAM SCHNEIR, as well as b7D

SF 100-35117

FSP:gt

HELEN SOBELL. According to [REDACTED] the SCHNEIRS gave an analysis of their book and said it showed that MORTON SOBELL was not guilty. An announcement was made at the affair that the SOBELL case would be re-opened in Federal Court in New York and would be carried as far as the United States Supreme Court if necessary. b7D

[REDACTED] went on to say that HELEN SOBELL spoke concerning the book, "invitation to an inquest," [REDACTED] b7D

BAY AREA COUNCIL OF SOBELL COMMITTEES,
aka, Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell, Northern California
Council of Sobell Committees

A source advised on October 31, 1955, that the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees (BACSC) was formed on October 17, 1955, in San Francisco, California, as the local affiliate of the National Sobell Committee to carry out the policies of the National Committee to obtain the freedom of MORTON SOBELL.

On May 3, 1965, a second source advised that the BACSC has its headquarters at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California, and is continuing to function and plan future Sobell affairs.

On December 18, 1959, a third source advised that

[REDACTED] the CP is interested in controlling the BACSC so that the BACSC will continue to follow the line of the National Sobell Committee in attempting to obtain the freedom of MORTON SOBELL. b7D

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' co-defendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case' ..."

("Guide to Subversive Control Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1951, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1955, lists the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF100-35117

1

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on Page 193 concerning "National Guardian:"

1. "established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly***. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

November 10, 1965

Title	COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
Reference	Report of SA [REDACTED] dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

11/10/65

A I R T E L

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-20243)

RZ: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C
ISA, 1950

Re Cleveland airtel 11/4/65, Cleveland Radiograms dated 11/8 & 9/65, and Bureau telephone call, 11/9/65.

[REDACTED] was contacted on 11/9/65 and advised that the appearance of HELEN SOBELL and WALTER SCHNEIR, author of book, "Invitation to an Inquest", cancelled on WNYC Radio Program "Contact" and WNYC television program, "Three on the Town".

[REDACTED]

b7D, b7C

SCHNEIR and SOBELL were scheduled to appear on the ALAN DOUGLAS Radio Program, over Cleveland Radio Station WERE on 11/9/65 at 9:00 PM. However, they actually did not appear until approximately 10:00 PM, due to the appearance of movie star, VAN HOPLIN. During program, SCHNEIR and SOBELL stated new trial for MORTON SOBELL will be requested based on findings made by SCHNEIR in research work for book. Questions called in by radio audience during

- 5 - Bureau (RM)
 (1- 100-3-104-11)
② - New York (100-107111) (RM)
 2 - Cleveland
 (1- 100-23039)
MMH/skb
(3)

100-107111-5943


SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
4	12 1965

b7C

NY 100-80243

latter part of show very critical of SCHILL and SCHNEIR.
Program interrupted frequently due to poor transmission
facilities.

Cleveland "Plain Dealer", a local daily newspaper,
in its issue of 11/10/65, carried an article entitled,
"RED SPY's Wife, Writer Link Book, Freedom Etc." Article
states SCHILL and SCHNEIR held press conference at Hollander
House in Cleveland, regarding new book by SCHNEIR and the
fact that a new trial or immediate release of HORTON SCHILL
be requested based on new material developed by SCHNEIR in
research work for book.



62D

Cleveland will continue to follow activities of
SCHNEIR and SCHILL through sources.

11/12/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-20243) (P)

RE: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C
ISA, 1950

Re Cleveland airtel, 11/10/65 and New York airtel, 10/25/65.

orally advised on 11/12/65 that the reception held for HELEN SOBELL and WALTER SCHNEIR at the residence of BERTHA TENENBAUM on 11/10/65. TENENBAUM is Reserve Index Subject, Cleveland, Ohio, by reason of her past activities in the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL. Reception attended by approximately 20 - 25 people. Pushed sale of SCHNEIR's book "Invitation to an Inquiry".

[REDACTED]



- 5 - Bureau (RM)
(1- 100-3-104-11)
② - New York (100-107111) (RM)
2 - Cleveland
(1- 100-23089)

MPN/100 ml
(9)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
APR 11 1966
FBI - NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CV 100-20243

~~██████████~~ American Airlines, b7D
Cleveland, (Reliable - protest), advised SOBELL and SCHNEIR
departed Cleveland on AAL Flight #926 at 7:20 AM on 11/11/65
for Syracuse, New York. ~~██████████~~ Further advised SCHNEIR and
SOBELL have also reserved space on AAL Flight #736, leaving
Syracuse at 9:30 AM on 11/12/65 for New York City.

For the information of New York, as requested in
referenced New York communication, characterization of JEAN
ROEBINS, 14712 Shaw Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, is as follows:

MELVIN HARDIN, who has furnished information to
the United States Government, is a self-admitted former
member of the CP, whose cooperation with the Government
was publicly disclosed on 6/5/62, advised on 2/21/62 that the
Organizational Secretary of the Ohio CP on 2/6/62, in
discussing class-conscious workers, stated that JEAN ROEBINS
and her husband are "both good party people".

LEAD

CLEVELAND

At Cleveland, Ohio

Upon receipt of informant reports regarding
appearance of SOBELL and SCHNEIR in Cleveland Division,
will submit report re their activities while in Cleveland.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5946 DATE 11/15/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5947 DATE 11/16/65

CONSISTING OF 3 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 as it contains information which would disclose an intelligence source. This serial bears the Classification Officers number

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5948 DATE 11/17/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 as it contains information which would disclose an intelligence source. This serial bears the Classification Officers number [REDACTED].

Rosenberg Book Author Alleges Pressure By FBI To Keep Him Off AM-TV

Chicago, Nov. 18

The author of a new book which is critical of activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the 1950 Rosenberg-Sobell espionage case has accused the FBI of a "pattern of intimidation" in regards the writer's appearances on television and radio to promote the book — "Invitation To An Inquest" (Doubleday).

Walter Schneir, who wrote the book with his wife, Miriam, told Vassery by phone from Cleveland that the FBI was responsible for the cancellation of interviews on the "On The Town" show on WKYC-TV and "Contact" on WKYC Radio, both NBC Cleveland stations. Schneir had been invited to appear on both shows on Nov. 9 and was cancelled out a few hours before the programs. Host Winfield Smith of "On The Town" who had invited Schneir on the show, told the author that he "didn't think the discussion would fit in the program's format."

Schneir said he found out about the FBI activity when he viewed a pre-taped interview on WEWS-TV at the close of which newscaster Bill Jorgensen said, without editorial comment, that the

(Continued on page 42)

FBI's Pressure?

Continued from page 1

station had been the recipient of a phone call from the FBI asking if the station were going to use the Schneir interview and what else they planned to do in regard to the book.

He said that the FBI also called radio station WERE following his interview on the "Apartment 13" show hosted by Alan Douglas. Douglas said that he had personally had a call from the Bureau when he interviewed Gus Hall, head of the American Communist Party.

"It is my understanding that the task of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is to investigate violations of the Federal law," Schneir stated to Vassery. "I cannot see where our appearances on television and radio in connection with our book are in violation of any existing laws. It also seems to me that these phone calls are in violation of the tenets of free broadcasting—no matter how ambiguous the threat may be."

(Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed in June, 1953, for allegedly procuring material vital to national security. They refused to testify in their own behalf. Morton Sobell, who was convicted along with them, was sentenced to life imprisonment, which he is currently appealing. Opponents of the death sentence say that it was too severe, that it was a result of the hysterical climate of the time, and based on allegedly flimsy evidence provided by the FBI. The book generally takes these positions.)

Schneir also said that he believed that an FBI agent was present when he was interviewed on the "Talk of Philadelphia" show on WCAU, Philadelphia. He said that he believes that he and his wife were followed by the agent from the show all the way to New York. "I don't want to sound paranoid," Schneir said, "but just to test the agent we dodged about a bit in the train station and never were able to escape. I suppose that's some sort of testimony to the skill of the FBI."

The authors were generally well-received by the Chicago newspapers and radio and by stations in the week before they went to Cleveland. One CHI newspaper called the FBI in Washington, to ask about a hotel registration card that was one of the government's prime pieces of evidence. The book implies that it was forged. The FBI said that the card was "no longer available." Asked what that meant, the FBI spokesman said: "No comment."

NOV 18, 1965

For News

EMP

100-107111-5949

11/18/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)
(ATT: CRIME RECORDS)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL
IS-C; ISA-1950

Re NY airtel to Bureau dated 11/17/65, captioned
as above.

Attached hereto for information of Bureau and
interested offices is a Xerox copy of an article
appearing on page one of the 11/17/65 issue of "Variety",
a weekly newspaper of the entertainment business.

4-Bureau (RM)
(Att: Crime Records)
1-Chicago (100-25530) (RM)
1-Cleveland (100-23089) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (RM)

1-NY 100-387835 (C) (RM) (Radio AND TV) (41)
1-NY 100-107111 (41)

HPB:cae
(11)

1-Supervisor #41

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

100-107111-5950

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Russian Spies Victims of Hoax'

The Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, "alleged" spies for the Soviet Union in the atom bomb espionage case, were victims of a "fantastic hoax and frame-up" according to Walter Schneer speaking at a meeting sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society.

Schneer was speaking on his book "Invitation to an Execution" which was written in collaboration with his wife, Anna Maria Sobell, wife of the convicted spy, also gave a brief talk.

MCCARTHY INFLUENCE

Schneer termed the Rosenberg trial a "political trial influenced greatly by the strain of McCarthyism running through American society at that time." He said the FBI and the Department of Justice gave loaded press releases and the press, "without any morality," printed anything that would make a good story, without regard to its honesty.

The whole concept of an "atomic secret" was erroneous according to Schneer. He said the Atomic Energy Commission and scientists who had worked on the project had repeatedly stated that "there was no great secret about the bomb." They also said there was "nothing secret about the process and that the Russians would have the bomb within a few years."

Schneer further stated that the charges leveled against the III "spies" were not charges of espionage but of "conspiracy to commit" espionage.

This, he said, ruled out the necessity to prove that they had actually committed espionage. He also said that the charges were leveled against a group in such a way that "any individual involved with the group would automatically become a murderer." The charges "enabled the government to bring up in a court of law a device to convict a number of people without actual evidence."

DOCUMENTED EVIDENCE

Schneer said that his book gave documented and credible evidence that "the chief witnesses for the prosecution were not reliable liars and that the government actually staged a 'hoax'." He pointed out that one of the key witnesses, Harry Gold, had been interrogated for more than 400 hours before his trial.

"This approaches indoctrination and not mere interrogation," he said, and added that Gold's testimony throughout the trial was filled with contradictions, ramifications, modifications and misstatements.

He further added that the government had forged a birth registration card, and submitted it as one of their major pieces of evidence.

Mrs. Sobell, commented in her talk that "I know that my husband is innocent and that the Rosenbergs were innocent."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 THE DAILY COLLEGIAN
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Date: 11-9-65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: DETROIT

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 11 1965	

100-107111-5952

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5953 DATE 11/19/65

CONSISTING OF 3 PAGES

page 3 of which

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

FROM : *PUS*
SAC, DETROIT (100-20938) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL
IS - C; ISA OF 1950

DATE: 11/19/65

Re New York letter to Albany, 8/25/65.

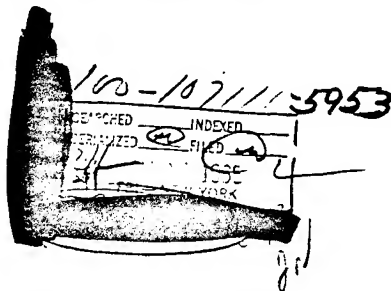
Enclosed herewith for the New York Office are four copies of an article captioned, "Russian Spies Victims of Hoax", which appeared in the 11/9/65 edition of "The Daily Collegian", a campus publication at Wayne State University (WSU), Detroit, Michigan.

[REDACTED] WSU, Detroit, Michigan, on 11/8/65, advised that a leaflet was being passed out on WSU indicating that at 1:30 p.m., on 11/8/65, Mrs. HELEN SOBELL and Mr. WALTER SCHNEIR were to speak at Room 102, Science Hall, WSU. [REDACTED] stated that the flyer indicated that Mr. SCHNEIR was co-author of the book "Invitation to an Inquest", pertaining to the Rosenberg-Sobell espionage case and Mrs. HELEN SOBELL was the wife of MORTON SOBELL, who had been convicted in the trial described by the book. [REDACTED] stated that this meeting was being sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). b7D

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

Enclosed copies of 11/9/65 edition of "The Daily Collegian" reports on the meeting at which HELEN SOBELL and WALTER SCHNEIR spoke.

② New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
1 - Detroit
MHS/rms
(3)



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DE 100-20938

Detroit informants have not reported on any other speeches made in Michigan by above-mentioned individuals. Any such information received will be appropriately furnished the New York Office.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5954 DATE 11/20/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

page 2 of which

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

11/20/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-20243) (P)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL
IS - C; ISA, 1950

Re NY airtel 11/17/65, and CV airtel, 11/12/65, both captioned as above.

b7D

b7D, b7C

[redacted] was told of the confidential nature of our files and also was told that from this answer he should not construe that we do or do not have any information re these individuals.

[redacted] said he understood this and the conversation terminated very amicably. b7D, b7C

- 5-Bureau (RM)
- (1 - 100-3-104-11)
- 1-Chicago (100-25530) (RM)
- 2-New York (100-107111) (RM)
- 2-Cleveland
- (1 - 100-23082)

JHO/smd (10)

(1)

b7C

100-107111-5954

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 21 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

21/22/65

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-357835)
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-20243) (P)

RE: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C
LAA, 1950

Re Cleveland airtel, 11/12/65.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] advised that HARRY SCHERER appeared on the radio program entitled "Project 1200" on 11/10/65, on Cleveland Radio Station WKOA. This was a half hour program during which SCHERER was interviewed by FRANK GRANTHER, News Director of WKOA. The program consisted of SCHERER reviewing his book, "Invitation to an Inquest".

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] Cleveland indices negative regarding [REDACTED] b7D

or [REDACTED]

The above being sent for information.

5 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-3-104-11)
(2) New York (100-107111) (RM)
2 - Cleveland
(1 - 100-23063)
RPM/lmg
(5)

100-107111-5953

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - NEW YORK	

b7C

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5956 DATE 11/22/65

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number [REDACTED]

New York, New York
November 24, 1965

Bureau 100-387835
New York 100-107111

Re: Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell (CSJMS) also known as
Sobell Committee
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act - 1950

A characterization of the CSJMS is
attached hereto.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton
Sobell were convicted in the United
States District Court (USDC), Southern
District of New York, (SDNY), on
March 29, 1951, on a charge of conspiracy
to commit espionage on behalf of the
USSR. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to
death on April 5, 1951, and Morton Sobell
was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment
on the same date. Julius and Ethel
Rosenberg were legally executed at
Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York,
On June 19, 1953. Morton Sobell is
currently serving his sentence in the
custody of the United States Attorney
General.

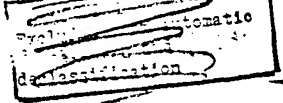
Harry Gold, who was convicted of conspiracy
to commit espionage and received 30 years
imprisonment, testified as a government witness
in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. Gold is
serving his sentence in the custody of
the United States Attorney General.

An advertisement appeared in the October 30,
1965, November 6, 1965, and November 13, 1965 issues
of the "National Guardian" indicating a banquet was

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.

NOV 24 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



100-107111-5958

~~SECRET~~

Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell also known as
Sobell Committee

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

to be held on November 20, 1965, at the Hotel Sheraton-Atlantic, Broadway at 34th Street, New York, New York, under the auspices of the Sobell Committee. The advertisement stated the banquet was to "honor the authors who have reopened the Rosenberg-Sobell case with their startling book, 'Invitation to an Inquest'". The speakers at the banquet were listed as Walter and Miriam Schneir, authors of the book; John Henry Faulk, Commentator; Carleton Beals, author; Robert Nemiroff, Producer; William M. Kunstler, attorney; Mrs. Rose Sobell; and Mrs. Morton Sobell. Songs were to be provided by Ronnie Gilbert with guitarist Stuart Sharf.

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is attached hereto.

An advertisement similar to that appearing above in the "National Guardian" appeared in "The Worker" on November 7, 1965.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On November 23, 1965, a confidential source advised that approximately 270 people attended the banquet sponsored by the CSJMS at the Hotel Sheraton-Atlantic on November 20, 1965. The banquet commenced at approximately 6:30 p.m. and concluded after midnight. John Henry Faulk acted as Master of Ceremonies. Speeches were given by Miriam Schneir, Walter Schneir, William Kunstler, Carleton Beals, Robert Nemiroff, Rose Sobell and Helen Sobell. Ronnie Gilbert sang, but Stuart Sharf did not appear.

It was announced at the banquet that contributions of \$3,000 had been received that evening in support of the CSJMS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

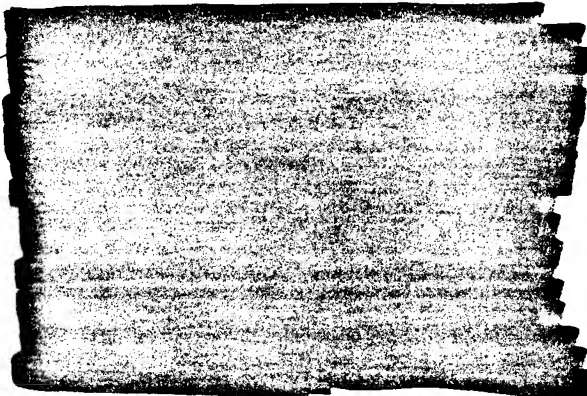
~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell also known as
Sobell Committee

The speeches were generally critical of the government's case against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell. Walter Schneir read various newspaper reviews on his book. Carleton Beals maintained that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial had been unfair. Robert Nemiroff recited from love letters of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Rose Sobell maintained that her son was innocent. Helen Sobell requested contributions for CSJMS. u

Walter and Miriam Schneir



b1



b1



b1

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell also known as
Sobell Committee

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

John Henry Faulk

The "New York Times" of March 2, 1965,
page 28, contained an article date-
lined Washington, March 1, which included
the following:

"The Supreme Court refused today to
review a \$550,000 libel award in favor
of John Henry Faulk, a New York radio
and television performer.

"The review had been sought by Aware,
Inc., and its founder and director,

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell also known as
Sobell Committee

Vincent W. Hartnett.

"Mr. Faulk had charged that the Columbia Broadcasting System had dismissed him on the basis of a circular issued by Aware, Inc., that linked him to a Communist conspiracy. He said that he had been subsequently blacklisted by the industry."

Carleton Beals

Carleton Beals, Author, Journalist and Lecturer, who resides in Killingworth, Connecticut, has been described as "Interpreter" of Latin America since 1920. He was publically identified in 1960 as National Co-Chairman of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC). In 1961, Beals made a tour of Latin America under the sponsorship of "Prensa Latina", the Cuban News Agency and upon his return authored an article critical of this agency, terminating his relationship with the organization.

A characterization of the FPCC is attached hereto.

The November 13, 1965 issue of "National Guardian" listed Carleton Beals as a foreign correspondent.

Robert Nemiroff

On February 26, 1964 [REDACTED]
a self-admitted former member of the CP
from [REDACTED] advised that he knew
Robert Nemiroff to be a CP member.
[REDACTED]

b7D

~~SECRET~~

Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell also known as
Sobell Committee

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

William Kunstler

A sixth confidential source advised on October 29, 1962, that a rally was held on October 24, 1962, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. William Kunstler spoke at the rally and told the audience that the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) interferes with social progress and the brotherhood of man. Kunstler called for the abolition of the HCUA.

A seventh confidential source advised on February 25, 1964, that William Kunstler was a speaker before the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) National Convention, Detroit, Michigan, on February 21 and 22, 1964, and participated in panel discussions at this convention.

Characterizations of the NYCAHUAC and the NLG are attached hereto.

Helen Sobell

[REDACTED]
an admitted member of the Communist Party (CP), from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] identified Helen Gurwicz (Helen Sobell, Mrs. Morton Sobell) as a member of the Education and Literature Committee of the CP in Washington, D.C., as of February 1, 1944. b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell also known as
Sobell Committee

Rose Sobell

During 1950, Mr. George Hase, 646 St. Anna's Avenue, Bronx, New York, the Building Superintendent at 646 St. Anna Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised that the Sobell family had resided at this address from about July, 1931 to December, 1940. The source advised that on several occasions during this period Mrs. Sobell had requested him to join the CP and the source added that, although he believed Rose Sobell to be a CP member because of this, he could not confirm her as a member of the CP or a Communist front organization.

Ronnie Gilbert also known as
Ruth Alice Weg

An eighth confidential source advised on March 7, 1962, that Ronnie Gilbert was a member of the folk singing group "The Weavers".

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" dated January 4, 1962, contained an article entitled, "Loyalty Oath Lack Bars Video Team". The article stated "The Weavers", a folk singing quartet, was barred by the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) from appearing on the Jack Parr program on January 2, 1962, because its members refused to sign statements that they were not CP members.

All of the above confidential sources have
furnished reliable information in the past.

~~Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell also known as
Sobell Committee~~

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL', the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

~~Committee to Secure Justice For~~
~~Walter Sobell Also Known As~~
~~Sobell Committee~~

~~SECRET~~

1.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On [REDACTED] a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. [REDACTED] did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

67D

~~SECRET~~

2.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the CASTRO network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin, LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] source advised [REDACTED]

that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization. b7D

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1.

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

Committee to Secure Justice for
Martin Luther King
Subell Committee

~~SECRET~~

1

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

[REDACTED] a former member of the Communist Party (CP) who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from [REDACTED] that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County CP as of September, 1952. b7D

A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA," (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and coordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

A sixth source advised [REDACTED] that NYCAHUAC is no longer connected in any way with the NCAHUAC. b7D

~~SECRET~~

Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell also known as
Sobell Committee

~~SECRET~~

2

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On May 7, 1965, the sixth source advised that
the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150
West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

~~SECRET~~

11/24/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL (CSJMS)
IS-C;
ISA-1950

Enclosed herewith are five copies of an LHM concerning a banquet held by captioned committee on 11/20/65.

The information contained in this LHM was received from [redacted] who is the first confidential source mentioned in the LHM. The following confidential sources were used to characterize individuals mentioned in the LHM: b7D

2nd confidential source [redacted] b1

3rd confidential source [redacted] b1

4th confidential source [redacted] b1

HPB:eac
(7) *40C*

1-Supervisor #41

~~CLASSIFIED~~ ~~3-23-78~~
~~EXEMPT FROM GDS~~
~~DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE~~

bl
100-107111-5959

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 24 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

km

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE 88

NY 100-107111

5th confidential source [REDACTED] b1

6th confidential source [REDACTED]

7th confidential source [REDACTED] b7D

(By request)

8th confidential source [REDACTED] b7D

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the above informants, who are of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein could reasonably hamper the future effectiveness of these informants and in turn effect the national defense.

Date	Name	Address	City	State	Occupation	Age	Sex	Religion	Other
1900	John Doe	123 Main St	New York	NY	Teacher	35	M	Catholic	
1901	Jane Smith	456 Elm St	Chicago	IL	Homemaker	28	F	Protestant	
1902	Robert Brown	789 Oak St	Los Angeles	CA	Engineer	42	M	Jewish	
1903	Mary White	321 Pine St	San Francisco	CA	Nurse	30	F	Methodist	
1904	William Black	654 Cedar St	Philadelphia	PA	Merchant	50	M	Quaker	
1905	Elizabeth Green	987 Birch St	Boston	MA	Librarian	38	F	Anglican	
1906	James Hall	147 Walnut St	San Antonio	TX	Farmer	45	M	Baptist	
1907	Sarah King	258 Maple St	Portland	ME	Shopkeeper	25	F	Presbyterian	
1908	Charles Lee	369 Spruce St	Seattle	WA	Shipyard Worker	32	M	Evangelical	
1909	Anna Clark	470 Ash St	Denver	CO	Teacher	22	F	Protestant	
1910	George Evans	581 Hickory St	San Diego	CA	Marine	27	M	Catholic	
1911	Frances Miller	692 Sycamore St	Indianapolis	IN	Homemaker	33	F	Methodist	
1912	Henry Wilson	803 Chestnut St	Cincinnati	OH	Engineer	40	M	Baptist	
1913	Grace Taylor	914 Locust St	St. Louis	MO	Teacher	29	F	Protestant	
1914	Frank Adams	1025 Olive St	San Jose	CA	Farmer	37	M	Anglican	
1915	Emily Baker	1136 Elm St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	24	F	Catholic	
1916	Joseph Carter	1247 Pine St	San Francisco	CA	Engineer	31	M	Protestant	
1917	Rebecca Fisher	1358 Oak St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	26	F	Methodist	
1918	Samuel Hill	1469 Cedar St	San Francisco	CA	Merchant	48	M	Quaker	
1919	Lucy King	1570 Birch St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	34	F	Anglican	
1920	David Lee	1681 Spruce St	San Francisco	CA	Shipyard Worker	23	M	Evangelical	
1921	Anna Miller	1792 Ash St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	21	F	Protestant	
1922	Charles Wilson	1903 Hickory St	San Francisco	CA	Marine	28	M	Catholic	
1923	Frances Taylor	2014 Locust St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	27	F	Protestant	
1924	Frank Adams	2125 Olive St	San Francisco	CA	Farmer	36	M	Anglican	
1925	Emily Baker	2236 Elm St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	25	F	Catholic	
1926	Joseph Carter	2347 Pine St	San Francisco	CA	Engineer	32	M	Protestant	
1927	Rebecca Fisher	2458 Oak St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	29	F	Methodist	
1928	Samuel Hill	2569 Cedar St	San Francisco	CA	Merchant	49	M	Quaker	
1929	Lucy King	2680 Birch St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	35	F	Anglican	
1930	David Lee	2791 Spruce St	San Francisco	CA	Shipyard Worker	24	M	Evangelical	
1931	Anna Miller	2902 Ash St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	22	F	Protestant	
1932	Charles Wilson	3013 Hickory St	San Francisco	CA	Marine	29	M	Catholic	
1933	Frances Taylor	3124 Locust St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	28	F	Protestant	
1934	Frank Adams	3235 Olive St	San Francisco	CA	Farmer	37	M	Anglican	
1935	Emily Baker	3346 Elm St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	26	F	Catholic	
1936	Joseph Carter	3457 Pine St	San Francisco	CA	Engineer	33	M	Protestant	
1937	Rebecca Fisher	3568 Oak St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	30	F	Methodist	
1938	Samuel Hill	3679 Cedar St	San Francisco	CA	Merchant	50	M	Quaker	
1939	Lucy King	3790 Birch St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	36	F	Anglican	
1940	David Lee	3901 Spruce St	San Francisco	CA	Shipyard Worker	25	M	Evangelical	
1941	Anna Miller	4012 Ash St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	23	F	Protestant	
1942	Charles Wilson	4123 Hickory St	San Francisco	CA	Marine	30	M	Catholic	
1943	Frances Taylor	4234 Locust St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	29	F	Protestant	
1944	Frank Adams	4345 Olive St	San Francisco	CA	Farmer	38	M	Anglican	
1945	Emily Baker	4456 Elm St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	27	F	Catholic	
1946	Joseph Carter	4567 Pine St	San Francisco	CA	Engineer	34	M	Protestant	
1947	Rebecca Fisher	4678 Oak St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	31	F	Methodist	
1948	Samuel Hill	4789 Cedar St	San Francisco	CA	Merchant	51	M	Quaker	
1949	Lucy King	4890 Birch St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	37	F	Anglican	
1950	David Lee	5001 Spruce St	San Francisco	CA	Shipyard Worker	26	M	Evangelical	
1951	Anna Miller	5112 Ash St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	24	F	Protestant	
1952	Charles Wilson	5223 Hickory St	San Francisco	CA	Marine	31	M	Catholic	
1953	Frances Taylor	5334 Locust St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	30	F	Protestant	
1954	Frank Adams	5445 Olive St	San Francisco	CA	Farmer	39	M	Anglican	
1955	Emily Baker	5556 Elm St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	28	F	Catholic	
1956	Joseph Carter	5667 Pine St	San Francisco	CA	Engineer	35	M	Protestant	
1957	Rebecca Fisher	5778 Oak St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	32	F	Methodist	
1958	Samuel Hill	5889 Cedar St	San Francisco	CA	Merchant	52	M	Quaker	
1959	Lucy King	5990 Birch St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	38	F	Anglican	
1960	David Lee	6101 Spruce St	San Francisco	CA	Shipyard Worker	27	M	Evangelical	
1961	Anna Miller	6212 Ash St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	25	F	Protestant	
1962	Charles Wilson	6323 Hickory St	San Francisco	CA	Marine	32	M	Catholic	
1963	Frances Taylor	6434 Locust St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	31	F	Protestant	
1964	Frank Adams	6545 Olive St	San Francisco	CA	Farmer	40	M	Anglican	
1965	Emily Baker	6656 Elm St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	29	F	Catholic	
1966	Joseph Carter	6767 Pine St	San Francisco	CA	Engineer	36	M	Protestant	
1967	Rebecca Fisher	6878 Oak St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	33	F	Methodist	
1968	Samuel Hill	6989 Cedar St	San Francisco	CA	Merchant	53	M	Quaker	
1969	Lucy King	7090 Birch St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	39	F	Anglican	
1970	David Lee	7201 Spruce St	San Francisco	CA	Shipyard Worker	28	M	Evangelical	
1971	Anna Miller	7312 Ash St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	26	F	Protestant	
1972	Charles Wilson	7423 Hickory St	San Francisco	CA	Marine	33	M	Catholic	
1973	Frances Taylor	7534 Locust St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	32	F	Protestant	
1974	Frank Adams	7645 Olive St	San Francisco	CA	Farmer	41	M	Anglican	
1975	Emily Baker	7756 Elm St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	30	F	Catholic	
1976	Joseph Carter	7867 Pine St	San Francisco	CA	Engineer	37	M	Protestant	
1977	Rebecca Fisher	7978 Oak St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	34	F	Methodist	
1978	Samuel Hill	8089 Cedar St	San Francisco	CA	Merchant	54	M	Quaker	
1979	Lucy King	8190 Birch St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	40	F	Anglican	
1980	David Lee	8301 Spruce St	San Francisco	CA	Shipyard Worker	29	M	Evangelical	
1981	Anna Miller	8412 Ash St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	27	F	Protestant	
1982	Charles Wilson	8523 Hickory St	San Francisco	CA	Marine	34	M	Catholic	
1983	Frances Taylor	8634 Locust St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	33	F	Protestant	
1984	Frank Adams	8745 Olive St	San Francisco	CA	Farmer	42	M	Anglican	
1985	Emily Baker	8856 Elm St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	31	F	Catholic	
1986	Joseph Carter	8967 Pine St	San Francisco	CA	Engineer	38	M	Protestant	
1987	Rebecca Fisher	9078 Oak St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	35	F	Methodist	
1988	Samuel Hill	9189 Cedar St	San Francisco	CA	Merchant	55	M	Quaker	
1989	Lucy King	9290 Birch St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	41	F	Anglican	
1990	David Lee	9401 Spruce St	San Francisco	CA	Shipyard Worker	30	M	Evangelical	
1991	Anna Miller	9512 Ash St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	28	F	Protestant	
1992	Charles Wilson	9623 Hickory St	San Francisco	CA	Marine	35	M	Catholic	
1993	Frances Taylor	9734 Locust St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	34	F	Protestant	
1994	Frank Adams	9845 Olive St	San Francisco	CA	Farmer	43	M	Anglican	
1995	Emily Baker	9956 Elm St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	32	F	Catholic	
1996	Joseph Carter	10067 Pine St	San Francisco	CA	Engineer	39	M	Protestant	
1997	Rebecca Fisher	10178 Oak St	San Francisco	CA	Teacher	36	F	Methodist	
1998	Samuel Hill	10289 Cedar St	San Francisco	CA	Merchant	56	M	Quaker	
1999	Lucy King	10390 Birch St	San Francisco	CA	Homemaker	42	F	Anglican	
2000	David Lee	10501 Spruce St	San Francisco	CA	Shipyard Worker	31	M	Evangelical	

100-10711-5961

may SAC, CHICAGO (100-25530)

11/29/65

W SA [REDACTED] b7C
CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE
IS - C

On 11/9/65, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the writer a written report containing bank account information for the month of October, 1965, for the above captioned organization. This account is maintained at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. It should be noted that when using this information a statement should be made that this information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [REDACTED]. The original report is filed in [REDACTED].

A photostat of the information furnished is attached to the copies of this memorandum with the exception of the [REDACTED].

- ① - New York (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - 100- [REDACTED] (COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE M. SOBELL)
5 - Chicago
1 - [REDACTED] b7D
1 - [REDACTED] b7C
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - 100-23177 (PRAGA PRESS)

PHK/cf:mcg
(6)

100-107111-5962
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 1 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 29 1965
FBI - CHICAGO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)

11/30/65

SAC, WFO (100-25474) (RUC)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C
(OO:NY)

ReWFOlet dated 9/17/65, regarding lack of activity by local Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL. ReWFOlet and LHM dated 10/6/65, captioned "MORTON SOBELL, ESPIONAGE," reporting on appearance of WALTER SCHMEIR at a "meet the author" meeting in the Washington, D.C. area.

The status of the local SOBELL Committee is as set forth in referenced WFOlet dated 9/17/65.

There are no leads outstanding in WFO. Therefore, this case is being RUC'd.

Any pertinent information developed concerning the local SOBELL group will be promptly furnished the Bureau and New York.

- 3 - Bureau
② - New York (100-107111) (RM)
1 - WFO

CEG:Flm
(5)

100-107111-5963

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 2 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

b7c

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5964 DATE 12/2/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5968 DATE 11/30/65

CONSISTING OF 5 PAGES

page 'B' of which

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	ORIGIN OF CASE NEW YORK	DATE 11/30/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/22-29/65
TITLE OF CASE COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL		REMARKS [REDACTED] b7C	
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C ISA - 1950	

REFERENCES

Philadelphia report SA [REDACTED] 5/25/65.
New York report SA [REDACTED] 3/19/65. **b7C**

- RUC -

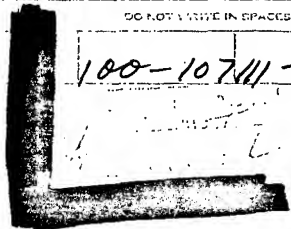
ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report have been disseminated to interested local intelligence agencies.

In the event of reactivation of CSJMS in Philadelphia, this case will be reopened and information submitted to the Bureau and New York.

INFORMANTS

The following confidential informants were contacted on dates indicated and were unable to supply information concerning Sobell Committee activity in Philadelphia:

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW																									
COPIES MADE:		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 100-107111-5968  b7C </div>																									
5 - Bureau (100-357635) (RM) 2 - INTC, Philadelphia (RM) 1 - ONI, Philadelphia (RM) 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM) 2 - New York (100-107111) (RM) 1 - Philadelphia (100-37667)																											
<h3>Dissemination Record of Attached Report</h3> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Agency</th> <th>Request Recd.</th> <th>Date Fwd.</th> <th>How Fwd.</th> <th>By</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By																				
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By																							

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to

2 - INFO. re Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - ONI, Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - OSI, Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of:

Date:

November 30, 1965

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #:

100-37667

Bureau File #: 100-387835

Title:

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis:

Confidential informants advise CSJTS and PSC are inactive in the Philadelphia area.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

Characterizations of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJTS) and the Philadelphia Sobell Committee (PSC) are contained in the Appendix of this report.

During the period November 24-29, 1965, confidential informants who are familiar with Communist Party activity in the Philadelphia area and who have supplied reliable information in the past advised that the CSJTS and the PSC are inactive in the Philadelphia area.

Committee on Organizations

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was re-constituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'...

("Guide to Subversive Control Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

PHILADELPHIA SOBELL COMMITTEE

Literature issued by the Committee on the dates indicated reflects the following variations of the names of the Philadelphia Committee which have been utilized:

- 2/11/52 Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Post Office Box 805, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 10/14/53 Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, Post Office Box 805, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 10/19/53 Philadelphia Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, Post Office Box 805, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 7/8/54 Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case, Post Office Box 805, Philadelphia, Pa.

On March 14, 1956, a source advised that the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case was being disbanded [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

On April 8, 1958 this source advised that [REDACTED] to re-establish this committee and the committee would be called the Philadelphia Sobell Committee.

b7D [REDACTED]

A second source advised on May 10, 1965 that the Philadelphia Sobell Committee continues to operate as a local affiliate of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. It has no officers; however, JEAN FRANTJIS serves as the leader of any activities in Philadelphia. These activities have been limited to the holding of occasional meetings for the purpose of raising funds to help free Morton Sobell from prison.

A third source advised on May 10, 1965 that as of May 10, 1965, JEAN FRANTJIS was a member of the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

DATE: 12/7/65

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
11/22/65	[REDACTED] b7D	SA [REDACTED] b7C
Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)		
<input type="checkbox"/> in person <input type="checkbox"/> by telephone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> by mail <input type="checkbox"/> orally <input type="checkbox"/> recording device <input type="checkbox"/> written by Informant		
If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:		Date of Report
Date		Exhibit
Dictated _____ to _____		Date of activity
Transcribed _____		
Authenticated by Informant _____		
Brief description of activity or material		Current
Announcement of Banquet on 11/20/65		
by Sobell Committee		
		File where original is located if not in file
		NY 100-107111-1B152

Remarks:

[REDACTED] b7D
1-XY 100-107111 (Sobell Committee)(41)

PJL:bca
(2)

Block Store

100-107111-597

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

[REDACTED] b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

DATE: 12/13/65

12/13/65

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b7C

☐ CI

☐ SI

☐ PCI

☐ PSI

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b7D

☐

Date of Contact

12/13/65

Titles and File #s on which contacted

Purpose and results of contact

☐ NEGATIVE

☒ POSITIVE

- 1 - New York (100-93572) (Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc.) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-107419) (ECLC) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-31769) (New Union Press) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-107111) (Sobell Committee) (41)

AEC:nb
(6)

Informant certified that he has furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Rating

EXCELLENT

Coverage

Personal Data

100-107111-5977
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 15
FBI - NEW YORK

b7C

^{b7D}
[REDACTED], who has furnished reliable
information in the past, made available to SA
[REDACTED] ^{b7C} bank records concerning the
account named in the attached FD-302 on which pertinent
information was recorded.

Information herein obtained confidentially; source's
name is not to be disclosed in report or otherwise unless it has
been decided definitely that he is to be a witness in a trial
or hearing.

The source no longer has custody of the basic
documents from which the check information was obtained.

(INV). The original FD-302 is maintained in [REDACTED]

b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/13/65

The following checks were among those drawn against the bank account of Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc.:

<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank of Deposit and/or Endorser</u>
52599	11/1/65	ISIDORE G. NEEDLEMAN	\$328.11	Amalgamated
52608	11/4/65	ECLC	30.00	Amalgamated
52696	11/12/65	New Union Press	\$89.06	Bk. of N.A.
52714	11/17/65	Sobell Committee	25.00	Chem. Bk. NY T. Co.

The balance as of 11/30/65, \$4772.88.

A review of the account W.G.A., Inc., Guardian Buying Service Account reflected no pertinent activity and the balance as of 11/30/65, \$1437.24.

The above information is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The officer to be subpoenaed is [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York, New York.

Amalgamated Bank of New York
11-15 Union Square

100-93572

On 12/3/65 at 11-15 Union Square File #

by SA [REDACTED] b7C Date dictated

12/9/65

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5978 DATE 12/14/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 as it contains information which would disclose an intelligence source. This serial bears the Classification Officers number ~~100-107111~~.

Transfer Sheet

File 100-107111 _____ Date _____
Class. _____ Case No. _____ Last Serial _____
☐ Pending ☐ Closed
Serial No. _____ Description of Serial _____ Date Charged _____

Serial 5982
transferred to
100-109849 per
S.R.'s inst

Employee _____

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Transfer Sheet charged
Employee _____

Location _____

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5983 DATE 12/15/65

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

Transfer Sheet

File 100-107111 Class _____ Case No. _____ Last Serial _____ Date _____
☐ Pending ☐ Closed
Serial No. _____ Description of Serial _____ Date Charged _____

Serial 5984
transferred to
100-109849 per
SA's inst (etc)

Employee _____

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Transfer Sheet

Date charged _____

Employee _____

Location _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Albany, New York

December 17, 1965

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

On November 15, 1965, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported that the Syracuse Sobell Committee, local affiliate of captioned organization, held a buffet dinner on the evening of November 13, 1965, which was attended by 50 persons. The principal speakers were Walter Schneir, co-author with his wife Miriam of the book, "Invitation to an Inquest," a study of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, and Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell. (See appendix page for characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.)

Source stated that Mrs. Sobell made a strong appeal for funds beginning with a request for \$100.00 donations. None in this category were made

[REDACTED]

b7D

A second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past reported on November 18, 1953, that Sam Charles Feld was at that time a member of the Communist Party (CP).

[REDACTED] related on March 11, 1951

b7D

100-107111-5985

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 24 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

WTL

Re: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

that to his knowledge Lillian Reiner was not a member of the CP but worked very closely with CP members.

[REDACTED] related on December 3, 1952, that Jane Anderson and Elizabeth Allen were [REDACTED] members of the CP at Syracuse, New York. b7D

[REDACTED] that Morton Geiger was in attendance at a [REDACTED] Meeting of the CP [REDACTED] b7D

On September 18, 1957, a third confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past stated that Charles Wollowitz was a member of the CP [REDACTED] b7D

On November 15, 1965, the "Daily Orange," a Syracuse University daily newspaper, carried an article on page seven captioned "Schneir Returns to Discuss Book." The article states that Schneir, an alumnus, returned to Syracuse University on November 11, 1965, to discuss his book in which he claims to have discovered and presented new evidence to eliminate a controversy of his student days. Schneir and his wife Miriam, the article states, spent five years compiling a study of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. A panel of Syracuse University professors questioned Schneir about his book, "Invitation

**Re: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL**

to an Inquest." The article states that it is Schneir's premise as presented in his book and restated in Maxwell Auditorium at Syracuse University, that forgery, perjury and suppressed evidence connected with the case warrants a hearing by the Federal District Court in the State of New York. Schneir stated, at the panel discussion, that within the next few weeks the case will be brought into court and a motion made for a new trial for Morton Sobell.

The article states that one of the professors on the panel, Andre Fontaine, Associate Professor in the School of Journalism, disagreed with Schneir's conclusions in the book and said that it was not an objective job. Fontaine asked Schneir why he did not go to the prosecutor since a good reporter should do this. Schneir stated that he did not go to the original prosecutor with the new evidence because he and his wife were most anxious to see their material appear in print. The article states that Schneir said he did go to the United States Department of Justice and spoke with the expert on the case, "who had nothing to add." According to the article the discussion at Syracuse University was co-sponsored by Sigma Delta Chi, the National Men's Professional Honorary, and the Student Senate.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside of the agency to which loaned.

APPENDIXCOMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Control Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

SYRACUSE SOBELL COMMITTEE (SSC)

On July 10, 1959, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Syracuse, New York, furnished information which reflected that the Syracuse Sobell Committee was affiliated with the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York 10, New York, and that the Syracuse Sobell Committee had been formed for five years. b7D

A confidential source advised on May 31, 1963, that the Syracuse Sobell Committee was still in existence and that LILLIAN REIDNER was the titular head of this organization with ELSIE COHN continuing to function as Treasurer, and JANE ANDERSON and ELIZABETH ALLEN being Co-Secretaries of the Syracuse Sobell Committee.

Another confidential source advised on January 15, 1962, that the Syracuse, New York Chapter was one of the affiliates of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Eastern Region of the United States.

On May 25, 1964, another confidential source advised that the purposes and aims of the Syracuse Sobell Committee were, insofar as this source was concerned, the same as those of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, namely, to continue to fight for the parole of Morton Sobell and to raise funds on his behalf to carry out this fight successfully.

On September 14, 1965, the first confidential source observed that the SSC has been in a state of dormancy since [REDACTED] 1964 [REDACTED] b7D

Another confidential source advised as follows:

2

As of March 11, 1951, LILLIAN REINER was not known as a Communist Party member, but as Chairman of the American Labor Party at Syracuse, New York, she worked closely with Communist Party members.

(See Appendix for characterization of the American Labor Party.)

As of December 29, 1951, ELSIE COHN was a member of the Communist Party.

As of December 5, 1962, JANE ANDERSON and ELIZABETH ALLEN were [REDACTED] members of the Communist Party at Syracuse, New York.

b7D

APPENDIX

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

"For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn Sections of the American Labor Party, but outside of the New York City area, they have been unable to win control." (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)

"Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the *** American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label." (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

On October 7, 1956, Peter Hawley, New York State Chairman, American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: CRIME RECORDS SECTION)

12/17/65

SAC, ALBANY (100-13260)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C
ISA, 1950

Re New York airtels to Bureau, 10/6/65, and
10/14/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and
for the New York Office two copies of an LHM in cap-
tioned matter relative to the appearance of WALTER and
MIRIAM SCHNEIR in Syracuse, New York, from 11/11-13/65.

Confidential informats referred to in enclosed
LHM are as follows:

Source No. 1 is [REDACTED] b7D

Source No. 2 is [REDACTED] b7D

Source No. 3 is [REDACTED] b7D

- 3 - Bureau (RM) (Encs. 5)
 - ② - New York (100-107111) (RM) (Encs. 2)
 - 1 - Albany
- RAB:lms
(6)

100-107111-5986

b7C

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 5987 DATE 12/21/65

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

